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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

It is a characteristic of the weak and criminal to attribute to others the misfortunes that are the result of their own wickedness, and so now it was that Alexis Paulvitch was slowly recalling the events of his past life, and as he did so, laying at the door of the man whom he and Rokoff had so assiduously attempted to ruin and murder, all the misfortunes that had befallen him in the failure of their various schemes against their intended victims.

He saw at first no way in which he could, with safety to himself, wreak vengeance upon Tarzan through the medium of Tarzan's son; but that great possibilities for revenge lay in the boy was apparent to him, and so he determined to cultivate the lad in the hope that fate would play into his hands in some way in the future.

He told the boy all that he knew of his father's past life in the jungle, and when he found that Jack had been kept in ignorance of all these things for so many years, and that he had been forbidden to visit the zoological gardens; that he had had to bind and gag his tutor to find an opportunity to come to the music-hall and see Ajax, he guessed immediately the nature of the great fear that lay in the hearts of the boy's parents—that he might crave the jungle as his father had craved it.

And so Paulvitch encouraged the boy to come and see him often, and always he played upon the lad's craving for tales of the savage world, with which Paulvitch was all too familiar. He left him alone with Akut much, and it was not long until he was surprised to learn that the boy could make the great beast understand him—that he had actually learned much of the primitive language of the anthropoids.

During this period Tarzan came several times to visit Paulvitch. He seemed anxious to purchase Ajax, and at last he told the man frankly that he was prompted not only by a desire upon his part to return the beast to the liberty of his native jungle, but also because his wife feared that in some way her son might learn the whereabouts of the ape, and through his attachment for the beast, become imbued with the roving instinct which, as Tarzan explained to Paulvitch, had so influenced his own life.

The Russian could scare repress a smile as he listened to Lord Greystoke's words; for scarce a half-hour had passed since the future Lord Greystoke had been sitting upon the disordered bed, jabbering away to Ajax with all the fluency of a born ape.

It was during this interview that a plan occurred to Paulvitch, and as a result of it he agreed to accept a fabulous sum for the ape, and upon receipt of the money to deliver the beast to a vessel that was sailing south from Dover to Africa two days later.

He had a double purpose in accepting Clayton's offer. Primarily, the money consideration influenced him strongly, as the ape was no longer a source of revenue to him, having consistently refused to perform upon the stage after having discovered Tarzan. It was as though the beast had suffered himself to be brought from his jungle home and exhibited before thousands of curious spectators for the sole purpose of searching out his long-lost friend and master, and, having found him, considered further mingling with the common herd of humans unnecessary.

However that may be, the fact remained that no amount of persuasion could influence him even to show himself upon the music-hall stage; and upon the single occasion that the trainer attempted force, the results were such that the unfortunate man considered himself lucky to have escaped with his life. All that saved him was the accidental presence of Jack Clayton, who had been permitted to visit the animal in the dressing-room reserved for him at the music-hall, and had immediately interfered when he saw that the savage beast meant serious mischief.

And after the money consideration, strong in the heart of the Russian was the desire for revenge. This had been growing with constant brooding over the failures and miseries of his life, which he attributed to Tarzan; the latest, and by no means the least of which was Ajax's refusal longer to earn money for him.

The ape's refusal he traced directly to Tarzan, finally convincing himself that the ape-man had instructed the great anthropoid to refuse to go upon the stage.

Paulvitch's naturally malign disposition was aggravated by the weakening and warping of his mental and physical faculties through torture and privation. From cold, calculating, highly intelligent perversity it had deteriorated into the indiscriminately dangerous menace of the mentally defective.

His plan, however, was sufficiently cunning at least to cast a doubt upon the assertion that his mentality was waning. It assured him first of the competence which Lord Greystoke had promised to pay him for the deportation of the ape, and then of revenge upon his benefactor through the son he idolized.

That part of his scheme was crude and brutal—it lacked the refinement of torture that had marked the masterstrokes of the Paulvitch of old, when he had worked with that virtuoso of villainy, Nicholas Rokoff — but it at least assured Paulvitch of immunity from responsibility, placing that upon the ape, who would thus also be punished for his refusal longer to support the Russian.

Everything played with fiendish unanimity into Paulvitch's hands. As chance would have it, Tarzan's son overheard his father relating to the boy's mother the steps he was taking to return Akut safely to his jungle home, and having overheard, he begged them to bring the ape home that he might have him for a playfellow. Tarzan would not have been averse to this plan; but Lady Greystoke was horrified at the very thought of it.

Jack pleaded with his mother, but all unavailingly. She was obdurate, and at last the lad appeared to acquiesce in his mother's decision that the ape must be returned to Africa and the boy to school, from which he had been absent upon a vacation.

He did not attempt to visit Paulvitch's room again that day, but instead busied himself in other ways. He had always been well supplied with money, so that when necessity demanded he had no difficulty in collecting several hundred pounds.

Some of this money he invested in various strange purchases which he managed to smuggle into the house undetected when he returned late in the afternoon.

The next morning, after giving his father time to precede him and conclude his business with Paulvitch, the lad hastened to the Russian's room. Knowing nothing of the man's true character, the boy dared not take him fully into his confidence for fear that the old fellow would not only refuse him aid, but would report the whole affair to his father.

Instead, he simply asked permission to take Ajax to Dover. He explained that it would relieve the old man of a tiresome journey, as well as placing a number of pounds in his pocket; for the lad purposed paying the Russian well.

"You see," he went on, "there will be no danger of detection, since I am supposed to be leaving on an afternoon train for school. Intead, I will come here after they've left me on the train. Then I can take Ajax to Dover, you see, and arrive at school only a day late. No one will be the wiser, no harm will be done, and I shall have had an extra day with Ajax before I lose him forever."

The plan fitted perfectly with that which Paulvitch had in mind. Had he known what further the boy contemplated he would doubtless have entirely abandoned his own scheme of revenge and aided the boy whole-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

PRESIDENT PUTS PLAN UP TO THE RAILROAD HEADS

Wilson Recommends Change to Eight-Hour Day and Stands Against Having Any Arbitration.

Presidents of the raildroads of the country were in consultation with President Wilson during the week in an effort to avert the threatened railroad strike. No definite agreement was reached between them and the President. Wilson recommended the concession of an eight-hour day, one of the demands of the railroad employes, but did not sanction arbitration. This is what the railroad presidents desire. The unions agreed that if given the eight-hour day they would not strike and tie up business all over the country.

Washington, Aug. 19.—While the railway presidents were today carefully explaining to President Wilson why, in their opinon, they could not immediately grant to their employes the eight-hour working day, the President issued to the public what was in effect an ultimatum to the roads demanding that they accept his plan on trial.

In his statement the President declared that the eight-hour day has the sanction of society in its favor and should be adopted even in cases where the work called for could not be done in eight hours. He declared that only through experience can it be demonstrated whether it is true that the railroad cannot carry on business by granting this concession and it will require that experience to show the interstate commerce commission the facts.

The President demanded that the railroads concede the proposition already accepted by the men and permit the overtime question and the contingent profits of the railroads to be passed upon by a congressional commission. The President insists that such commission shall ascertain the facts and report, but shall make no recommendations. When the report is complete, the President desires that either side shall have the right to give notice of the termination of the present agreement.

It was accepted in official circles that the President's statement was designed to hold the railroads responsible if they shall continue to refuse to accept his plan and insist on arbitration of all of the questions at issue.

When the railway presidents left the White House following their conference they learned for the first time of the President's statement. They were plainly much disturbed and confidentially insisted that the President had taken them at a disadvantage. Some of the more radical insisted that the railroads make public all of the facts of the negotiations but Chairman Holden and others who are trying to prevent serious trouble objected.

In his address to the officials President Wilson said:

"If a strike comes the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

In his talk to the executives today President Wilson told them they were facing a condition, not a principle. He asked why they should demand arbitration when there was no law for compulsory arbitration and he knew it to be impossible to get a compulsory arbitration law through congress. The employes, he recalled, had refused arbitration and he believed it was impossible to gain it in the present situation.

"I have been asked to sit as a judge," said the President in substance. I cannot do that. I simply can suggest a plan, a way in which I believe the question can be settled fairly to all sides."

President Wilson again urged that the railroads accept the plan, adopt the eight hour day at least temporarily, and then allow the proposed commission fully to investigate the facts. He pointed out the railroads brought forward one set of statements and the employes another and it was impossible for him to tell which was correct.

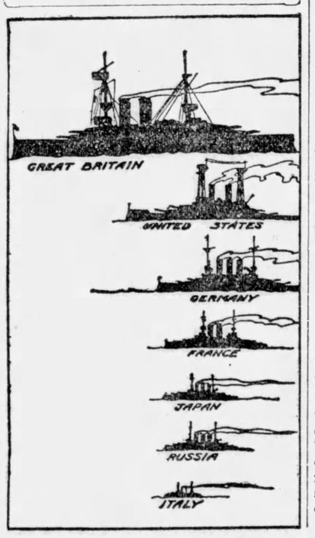
In conclusion President Wilson said he believed his plan was the only equitable way of settling the controversy, and under it both sides would be treated fairly. He considered it useless to discuss the principle of arbitration when it seemed impossible to bring about an arbitration in the present situation.

It was learned definitely that in their acceptance of Presidest Wilson's plan the employes made no reservation.

The President informed the officials that they were discussing an impractical thing in the present crisis when they mentioned arbitration, for employes would not accept arbitration, and he had no way of forcing them to accept it.

President declared that he was the spokesman for 100,000,000 people, every one of whom had a deep interest in the present situation. His only object, he said, was to avoid a strike, with its consequent disaster to the nation.

U. S. Navy Would Be Like This Under Terms of New Bill



PRESIDENT TELLS PUBLIC OF HIS PLAN OF SETTLEMENT

Washington, Aug. 19.—While the railroad presidents were in conference with President Wilson today, the President gave out the following statement outlining his plan of settlement:

"I have recommended the concession of the eight-hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all the exciting practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. The eight hour day now undobtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within those hours.

OPINION IS DIVIDED.

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made, in justice to the railroads and their stockholders, in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled (if such adjustments are necessary, there is a wide divergence of opinion.

"The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect of their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments.

"Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable either on behalf of the men or on behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the interstate Commerce commission, for example, in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carriage of freight (for passenger service is not affected.

WOULD APPOINT BODY OF IMPARTIAL MEN.

"I, therefore, proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men and the contingent proposals of the railroad authorities, be postponed until facts shall have taken the place of calculaions and forecast with regard to the effects of a change to the eight-hour day; that in the meantime, while experience was developing the facts, I should seek and, if need be, obtain authority from congress to appoint a small body of impartial men to observe and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the results, with a view to reporting to congress at the earliest possible time the facts disclosed by their inquiries, but without recommendation of any kind; and, that it should then be entirely open to either or both parties to the present controversy to give notice of a termination of the present agreements with a view to instituting inquiry into suggested readjustments of pay or practice.

"This seems to be a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think that the public has the right to expect its acceptance."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

The countermanding of the order on August 12 to send 25,000 additional militia from Vermont, Kentucky and Ohio to the Mexican border was issued by Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham in the absence of Secretary Baker. It caused astonishment in administration circles as no higher official was consulted.

On August 18 Major Norton Mattos, Portuguese minister of war, announced that Portugal would soon participate in the war, fighting on the side of the entent allies. The Portuguese congress voted to join the allies in November, 1914, and in March 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal.

At a special meeting of the Child Welfare board in New York last week it was announced that nearly 10,000 applications had been received for widow's pensions. Of these only 1,084 widows were granted allowances.

An official statement issued in Berlin says that during July, 74 merchantmen belonging to the entente allies were sunk by German and Austrian submarines and mines.

At least four were killed and 30 injured in the earthquake at Rimini on August 16, according to information received at Rome.

One of the most important munition makers in the world says that the allies have recently placed orders in this country for all the munitions that can be produced. These orders cannot be modified or cancelled before September, 1917, thus indicating the continuance of the war for two years.

The Italian dreadnaught Leonardo De Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned. This occurred on a day in August according to dispatches.

Chinese troops attacked the Japanese garrison at Chengchiatun last week and killed and wounded 17 Japanese soldiers and one officer. The fighting resulted from the arrest of a Japanese merchant.

GERMAN FLEET, LOOKING FOR FIGHT, IS SAVED FROM DISASTER BY ZEPS

The Hague, Aug. 21.—Thirty-seven of Germany's finest battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers comprised the high seas fleet which put out Saturday in the hope of annihilating some detached portion of the British fleet, but returned to its base when it became apparent that the British commander had expected just such a stroke, according to information received here today.

In addition, the German warships were accompanied by a destroyer and submarine flotilla, while three Zeppelin airships were the above-seas scouts.

According to the same reports, only the Zeppelins saved the German fleet from running into a carefully set trap. These warned the German admiral just in time to prevent his coming into contact with the greater part of the British fleet, engagement with which, in view of the British preponderance, would have been nothing less than disastrous.

THE NEW PATIENT AND SOME OF THE "CURES"

I HOPE HE DOES BETTER BY YOU THAN HE HAS WITH THE REST OF US!
MEXICAN QUESTION
DR WILSON'S SANITARIUM
OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS
STRIKE
MILITARY PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH BLOCKADE

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

WILSON VETOES NEW ARMY BILL

Objects to Exemptions From Discipline of Officers on Retired List.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson today vetoed the army bill. He sent a lengthy message to congress, saying his objection was to that clause in the bill exempting officers on the retired list from court-martial.

Within half an hour Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee reintroduced the army bill shorn of the objectionable clause and with the entire revision of the articles of war eliminated. The bill was referred to the committee.

Reopens Whole Fight.

The President's veto, coupled with Hay's action, reopens the fight between the President and the congressman over the army bill, despite the President's effort to make peace with the Virginian by giving him a life job on the federal court of claims.

Hay also it credited with the downfall of the continental army plan, the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, and the substitution of National Guard reorganization against the recommendation of regular army officers.

It was because of Hay's insistence that the objectionable feature was written into the bill in the first case. It is an open secret that Hay was seeking to open the way for Maj. Gen. Ainsmith to publish a criticism on the inside politics of the army, especially to "show up" a former chief of staff, which, under the old law, was made impossible on pain of court-martial.

The danger of complication and delay lies in the fact that Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee said that if the house passed the bill without revision of the articles of war, the senate probably would reinsert them, as they were passed by the senate. The President and war department were satisfied with that provision.

"The veto," said Chairman Chamberlain, "reopens the whole bill, and there may be some senators who will want to review their fight for amendments stricken out in conference."

Will Delay Adjournment.

With such a fight promised, it is not unlikely that congress will be able to adjourn much before the latter part of September or the first of October.

In his veto, the President declares the army bill is an essential part of the national defense plan and that he experienced "genuine reluctance" in delaying its going into effect by asking that the objectionable provision be elliminated. He admits the necessity of bringing the articles of war up to date, as they are in the bill, and then declares they should apply to all officers, both active and retired.

In conclusion, the President says:

"The purpose of the articles of war in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective, and to engender a spirit of cooperation and proper subordination to authority which will in time of war instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the national defense. These purposes cannot be accomplished if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, cannot be relied upon for important duties, are excluded upon retirement from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline. I am persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard it as an invidious and unpalatable discrimination which in effect excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members."

STRIKE RIOTERS HURL A PHOSPHORUS BOMB

Seattle, Aug. 18.—Violence resulting from the strike of the longshoremen culminated in a bomb throwing early yesterday, and an attempt to fire a big pier by throwing a bottle of phosphorous on the roof. The bomb tore a hole 10 feet across in the structure, and nonunionists who are working there narrowly escaped injury. The fire started by phosphorus was extinguished before much damage had been done.

HOW THE LAND BANK IS RUN

Farmers to Get Loans Through Agency Associations in Districts.

Washington, Aug. 18.— After many years of investigation and debate to develop the best method of providing financial aid for the farmer at normal interest rates and on long time, congress has passed a farm loan act, President Wilson has named members of the board that will administer its provisions and the work of organizing the vast new system is about to begin.

Secretary McAdoo, ex-officio member of the farm loan board, which will be at the head of the system, predicts that it cannot be in operation for at least six months and probably loans cannot be made before next spring.

In operation the system to some extent will do for the farmer what the federal reserve system does for the business man. The farmer will be given opportunity to obtain money on his most available commodity, his land, just as the merchant and manufacturer has been enabled through the federal reserve system to have his paper, based on commercial transactions, find a ready market.

Many Cities Want Banks.

The act provided for a division of continental United States into two land bank districts, with a federal land bank in each. The work of designating these districts and selecting the centers at which the loan banks are to be located will be the first important duty of the farm loan board, and is expected to result in just as many bitter contests as preceded the announcement of the lines of the 12 federal reserve districts and the location of federal reserve banks. The only directory provision in the farm loan act says that land banks shall be located with particular reference to the farm loan needs of the country, so the board will have wide discretion. Many applications from cities, particularly in the northwest and southwest, already have been filed in the treasury, but the board will not make public its conclusions until it has traveled over the country and held hearings in many states.

Each federal loan bank must have a minimum subscribed capital of ¾ million dollars before it can start business. If within 30 days after books are opened for subscriptions to the stock of any of these banks, individuals or corporations have not subscribed that amount, the secretary of the treasury is directed to subscribe for the United States in the needed sums. Stock in the banks may pay dividends when earned, but the United States as a stockholder cannot participate with others.

Their Dealings Not Direct.

The banks will not, except in special cases, lend direct to farmers, but through the agency of national farm loan associations, which may be organized to any number in a land bank district by any ten owners or prospective owners of farm land who desire to obtain loans on farm property. Applications for charters for these associations must go to the farm loan board and may be refused by it. No association will be chartered unless it is shown that signing members desire loans totaling at least $20,000.

In applying for membership in an association, a farmer must take 5 per cent of the face value of the desired loan in stock of the association.

Villista, With Own Hand, Cuts Off Ears of 20

El Paso, Aug. 21.—The story of a Villa chief, with his own hands, cutting off the ears of 20 prisoners who, later, were shot, is told by a rescued prisoner in El Democrata, of Chihuahua City, copies of which arrived here today. The chief who committed the atrocity was Baudelio Uribe, commander, during Villa's recent raid on Jimenez. Uribe captured a small body of de facto government soldiers, according to the witness, and called on them to join his band. Twenty failed to respond. Finding them stubborn, Uribe trimmed their ears and then ordered a captain to shoot them. This order was carried out just as a rescuing party came up.

PUTS U. S. NAVY IN SECOND RANK

House Practically Adopts Measure Appropriating $315,800,000.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Navy officers virtually had before them today the task of carrying out the largest program for building warships ever adopted with a single appropriation by any nation.

Although technically not completed, the naval bill, carrying $315,800,000, had been approved in its main provisions by congress and was in the hands of a conference committee only to settle minor difficulties between the house and senate on the navy yard appropriations.

Anticipating speedy disposition of the remaining questions, the navy department already has begun plans for putting into effect provisions of the big building policy and increased personnel features approved yesterday by the house. The senate's building program was ratified by a vote of 283 to 51 and the personnel increase by vive voce vote. Senate increases in appropriations for navy yards were disagreed to and it was voted to send the bill back to conference for determination of these points.

Increases written into the bill by the senate and approved by the house provide for the construction of 157 war vessels within the next three years and an enlisted strength of 74,700 men.

What Program Provides.

The building program which soon will be sent to the President for his signature follows:

Ship—	First year.	Three years.
Battleships	4	10
Battle cruisers	4	6
Scout cruisers	4	10
Destroyers	20	50
Fleet submarines	9	9
*Coast submarines	27	58
Fuel ships	3	3
Repair ship	1	1
Transport	1	1
Hospital ship	1	1
Destroyer tenders	2	2
Fleet submarine tender	1	1
Ammunition ships	2	2
Gunboats	2	2

*In addition, the senate bill authorizes one submarine to be equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $250,000.

RAILROADERS' GRIPS MAKE WILSON WINCE

Washington, Aug. 18.—When the 640 committeemen representing the railroad brotherhoods were leaving the White House after their conference last night, they were invited to shake hands with the President. When about half of them had done so, W. S. Carter, head of the enginemen, noticed Mr. Wilson wincing occasionally as a husky employe gripped his hand tightly.

"Just touch the President's hand, men," Mr. Carter said. "He is unaccustomed to your kind of grips."

The President smiled his appreciation of Carter's thoughtfulness.

BOMBARD, NEW HOWITZER, PERFECTED BY ITALIANS

Throws Gelatine-Charged Projectile Only 400 Feet.

Rome, Aug. 16.—"The fall of Gorizia was chiefly due to the terrific effects of a new weapon called the 'bombard,'" writes the military expert of the Nazionale. "The bombard resembles a large howitzer and throws a heavy projectile charged with gelatine, but has a range of only about 400 feet.

"The difference between ordinary artillery and the bombard lies in the projectile. The artillery shell imbeds itself in the ground and explodes, excavating a large hole. The projectile thrown by the bombard explodes on the surface, shattering entanglements and destroying fortifications over a large area. This new arm has proved invaluable against the Sabbatino and Lonzora fortifications."

ABE MARTIN

You almost have t' buy an auto these days t' git rid o' th' friends who want t' know why you don't.

Two kin live cheaper'n one, but few girls want t' live that cheap.

God's Country and the Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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CHAPTER I.

Philip Weyman's buoyancy of heart was in face of the fact that he had but recently looked upon Radisson's unpleasant death, and that he was still in a country where the water flowed north. He laughed and he sang. His heart bubbled over with cheer. He talked to himself frankly and without embarrassment, asked himself questions, answered them, discussed the beauties of nature and the possibilities of storm as if there were three or four of him instead of one.

At the top end of the world a man becomes a multiple being — if he is white. Two years along the rim of the Arctic had taught Philip the science by which a man may become acquainted with himself, and in moments like the present, when both his mental and physical spirits overflowed, he even went so far as to attempt poor Radisson's "La Belle Marie" in the Frenchman's heavy basso, something between a dog's sullen growl and the low rumble of distant thunder. It made him cough. And then he laughed again, scanning the narrowing sweep of the lake ahead of him.

He felt like a boy and he chuckled as he thought of the definite reason for it. Twenty-three months he had been like a piece of rubber stretched to a tension—sometimes almost to the snapping point. Now had come the reaction, and he was going home. Home! It was that one word that caused a shadow to flit over his face, and only once or twice had he forgotten and let it slip between his lips. At least he was returning to civilization—getting away from the everlasting drone of breaking ice and the clack-clack tongue of the Eskimo.

With the stub of a pencil Philip had figured out on a bit of paper about where he was that morning. The whalebone hut of his last Arctic camp was eight hundred miles due north. Fort Churchill, over on Hudson's Bay, was 400 miles to the east, and Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave, was 400 miles to the west. On his map he had drawn a heavy circle about Prince Albert, 600 miles to the south. That was the nearest line of rail. Six days back Radisson had died after a month's struggle with that terrible thing they called "le mort rouge," or the Red Death. Since then Philip had pointed his canoe straight up the Dubawnt waterways, and was 120 miles nearer to civilization. He had been through these waterways twice before, and he knew that there was not a white man within 150 miles of him. And as for a white woman——

Weyman stopped his paddling where there was no current and leaned back in his canoe for a breathing space, and to fill his pipe. A WHITE WOMAN! Would he stare at her like a fool when he saw her again for the first time? Eighteen months ago he had seen a white woman over at Fort Churchill—the English clerk's wife, 30, with a sprinkle of gray in her blonde hair, and pale blue eyes. Fresh from the Garden of Eden, he had wondered why the half dozen white men over there regarded her as they did. Long ago, in the maddening gloom of the Arctic night, he had learned to understand. At Fond du Lac, when Weyman had first come up into teh forest country, he had said to the factor: "It's glorious!" It's God's country!"

And the factor had turned his tired, empty eyes upon him with the words: "It was—before she went. But no country is God's country without a woman," and then he took Philip to the lonely grave under a huge lobstick spruce, and told him in a few words how one woman had made life for him. Even then Philip could not fully understand. But he did now.

He resumed his paddling, his gray eyes alert. His aloneness and the bigness of the world in which, so far as he knew he was the only human atom, did not weigh heavily upon him. He loved this bigness and emptiness and the glory of solitude. It was middle autumn, and close to noon of a day unmarred by cloud above, and warm with sunlight. He was following close to the west shore of the lake. The opposite shore was a mile away. He was so near to the rock-lined beach that he could hear the soft throat-cries of the moose-birds. And what he saw, so far as his eyes could see in all directions, was God's country"—a glory of colour that was like a great master painting. The birch had turned to red and gold. From out of the rocks rose trees that were great crimson splashes of mountain-ash berries framed against the dark lustre of balsam and cedar and spruce.

Without reason, Philip was listening again to the quiet lifeless words of Jasper, the factor over at Fond du Lac, as he described the day when he and his young wife first came up through the wonderland of the north. "No country is God's country without a woman!" He found the words running in an unpleasant monotone through his brain. He had made up his mind that he would strike Fond du Lac on his way down, for Jasper's words and the hopeless picture he had made that day beside the little cross under the spruce had made them brothers in a strange sort of way. Besides, Jasper would furnish him with a couple of Indians, and a sledge and dogs if the snows came early.

In a break between the rocks Philip saw a white strip of sand, and turned his canoe in to shore. He had been paddling since five o'clock, and in the six hours had made 18 miles. Yet he felt no fatigue as he stood up and stretched himself. He remembered how different it had been four years ago when Hill, the Hudson's Bay Company's man down at Prince Alert, had looked him over with skeptical and uneasy eyes, encouraging him with the words: "You're going to a funeral, young man, and it's your own. You won't make God's house, much less Hudson's Bay!"

Weyman laughed joyously.

"Fooled 'em—fooled 'em all!" he told himself. "We'll wager a dollar to a doughnut that we're the toughest looking specimen that ever drifted down from Coronation Gulf, or any other gulf. A doughnut! I'd trade a gold nugget as big as my fist for a doughnut or a piece of pie right this minute. Doughnuts an' pie — real old pumpkin pie—an' cranberry sause, 'n' potatoes! Good Lord, and they're only 600 miles away, carloads of 'em!"

He began to whistle as he pulled his rubber dunnage sack out of the canoe. Suddenly he stopped, his eyes staring at the smooth white floor of sand. A bear had been theer before him, and quite recently. Weyman had killed fresh meat the day before, but the instinct of the naturalist and the woodsman kept him from singing or whistling, two things which he was very much inclined to do on this particular day. He had no suspicion that a bear which he was destined never to see had become the greatest factor

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The Son of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS.

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Continued From First Page.

heartedly in the consummation of the lad's.

Which would have been better for Paulvitch could he have read the future but a few short hours ahead.

That afternoon Lord and Lady Greystoke bade their son good-by and saw him safely settled in a first-class compartment of the railway carriage that would set him down at school in a few hours. No sooner had they left him, however, than he gathered his bags together, descended from the compartment, and sought a cab-stand outside the station. Here he engaged a cabby to take him to the Russian's address.

It was dusk when he arrived. He found Paulvitch awaiting him. The man was pacing the floor nervously.

The ape was tied with a stout cord to the bed. It was the first time that Jack had ever seen Ajax thus secured.

He looked questioningly at Paulvitch. The man mumblingly explained that he believed the animal had guessed that he was to be sent away, and that he feared he would attempt to escape.

Paulvitch carried another piece of cord in his hand. There was a noose in one end of it which he was continually playing with. He walked back and forth, up and down the room. His pockmarked features were working horribly as he talked silently to himself. The boy had never seen him thus—it made him uneasy.

At last Paulvitch stopped on the opposite side of the room far from the ape.

"Come here," he said to the lad. "I will show you how to secure the ape should he show signs of rebellion during the trip."

The lad laughed. "It will not be necessary," he replied. "Ajax will do whatever I tell him to do."

The old man stamped his foot angrily. "Come here, I tell you," he repeated. "If you do not do as I say you shall not accompany the ape to Dover—I will take no chances upon his escaping."

Still smiling, the lad crossed the room and stood before the Russ.

"Turn around, with your back toward me," directed the latter, "so I can show you how to bind him quickly."

The boy did as he was bid, placing his hands behind him when Paulvitch told him to do so. Instantly the old man slipped the running noose over one of the lad's wrists, took a couple of half hitches about his other wrist, and knotted the cord.

The moment that the boy was secured the attitude of the man changed. With an angry oath he wheeled his prisoner about, tripped him, and hurled him violently to the floor, leaping upon his breast as he fell. From the bed the ape growled and struggled with his bonds.

The boy did not cry out—a trait inherited from his savage sire, whom long years in the jungle following the death of his foster-mother, Kala, the great ape, had taught that there was none to come to the succor of the fallen.

Paulvitch's fingers sought the lad's throat. He grinned down horribly into the face of his victim.

"Your father ruined me," he mumbled. "This will pay him. He will think that the ape did it. I will tell him that the ape did it. That I left him alone for a few minutes, and that you sneaked in and the ape killed you. I will throw your body upon the bed after I have choked the life out of you, and when I bring your father he will see the ape squatting over it," and the twisted fiend cackled in gloating laughter.

His fingers closed upon the boy's throat.

Behind them the growling of the maddened beast reverberted against the walls of the little room. The boy paled, but no other sign of fear or panic showed upon his countenance. He was the son of Tarzan. The fingers tightened their grip upon his throat. It was with difficulty that he breathed—gaspingly.

The ape lunged against the stout cord that held him. Turning, he wrapped the cord about his hands, as a man might have done, and surged heavily backward. The great muscles stood out beneath his shaggy hide.

There was a rending as of splintered wood—the cord held, but a portion of the foot-board of the bed came away.

At the sound Paulvitch looked up. His hideous face went white in terror—the ape was free!

With a single bound the creature was upon him. The man shrieked. The brute wrenched him from the body of the boy. Great fingers sank into his flesh. Yellow fangs gaped close to his throat—he struggled, futilely—and then they closed, and the soul of Alexis Paulvitch passed into the keeping of the demons who had long been awaiting it.

The boy struggled to his feet, assisted by Akut. For two hours, under his instructions, the ape worked upon the knots that secured his friend's wrists. Finally they gave up their secret, and the boy was free.

He cut the cord that still dangled from the ape's body. Then he opened one of his bags and drew forth some garments.

His plans had been well made. He did not consult the beast, which did all that he directed. Together they slunk from the house, but no casual observer might have noted that one of them was an ape.

CHAPTER IV.

Herr Skopf's Mystery.

The killing of the friendless old Russian, Michael Sabrov, by his great trained ape, was a matter for newspaper comment for a few days. Lord Greystoke read of it, and while taking special precautions not to permit his name to become connected with the affair, kept himself well posted as to the police search for the anthropoid.

As was true of the general public, his chief interest in the matter centered about the mysterious disappearance of the slayer. Or at least, this was true until he learned, several days subsequent to the tragedy, that his son Jack had not reported at the boarding-school, en route for which they had seen him safely ensconced in a railway carriage.

Even then the father did not connect the disappearance of his son with the mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the ape. Nor was it until a month later that careful investigation revealed the fact that the boy had left the train before it pulled out of the station at London, and the cab-driver had been found who had driven him to the address of the old Russian that Tarzan of the Apes realized that Akut had in some way been connected with the disappearance of the boy.

Beyond the moment that the cab-driver had deposited his fare beside the curb in front of the house in which the Russian had been quartered there was no clue. No one had seen either the boy or the ape from that instant—at least, no one who still lived. The proprietor of the house identified the picture of the lad as that of one who had been a frequent visitor in the room of the old man. Aside from this he knew nothing.

And there, at the door of a grimy old building in the slums of London, the searchers came to a blank wall—baffled.

The following day the death of Alexis Paulvitch, a youth, accompanying his invalid grandmother, boarded a steamer at Dover. The old lady was heavily veiled, and so weakened by age and sickness that she had to be wheeled aboard the vessel in an invalid chair.

The boy would permit no one but himself to wheel her, and with his own hands assisted her from the chair to the interior of their stateroom — and that was the last that was seen of the old lady by the ship's company until the pair disembarked. The boy even insisted upon doing the work of their cabin steward, since, as he explained, his grandmother was suffering from a nervous indisposition that made the presence of strangers extremely distasteful to her.

Outside the cabin—and none there was aboard who knew what he did within the cabin—the lad was just as any other healthy, normal English boy might have been. He mingled with his fellow passengers, became a prime favorite with the officers, and struck up numerous friendships among the common sailors. He was generous and unaffected, yet carried an air of dignity and strength of character that inspired his many new friends with admiration as well as affection for him.

Among the passengers there was an American named Conlon, a black-leg and a crook, who was "wanted" in half a dozen of the larger cities of the United States. He had paid little attention to the boy until on one occasion he had seen him accidently display a roll of bank-notes. From then on Conlon cultivated the youthful Briton.

He learned easily enough that the boy was traveling alone with his invalid grandmother, and that their destination was a small port on the west coast of Africa, a little below the equator; that their name was Billings, and that they had no friends in the little settlement for which they were bound. Upon the point of their purpose in visiting the place, Conlon found the boy reticent, and so did not push the matter—he had learned all that he cared to know as it was.

Several times Conlon attempted to draw the lad into a card game; but his victim was not interested, and the black looks of several of the other men passengers decided the American to find other means of transferring the boy's bank-roll to his own pocket.

At last came the day that the steamer dropped anchor in the lee of a wooded promontory, where a score or more of sheet-iron shacks, making an unsightly blot upon the fair face of nature, proclaimed the fact that civilization had set its heel. Straggling upon the outskirts were the thatched huts of natives, picturesque in their primeval savagery, harmonizing with the background of tropical jungle and accentuating the squalid hideousness of the white man's pioneer architecture.

The boy, leaning over the rail, was looking far beyond the man-made town deep into the God-made jungle. A little shiver of anticipation tingled his spine; and then, quite without volition, he found himself mentally gazing into the loving eyes of his mother and the strong face of the father which mirrored beneath its masculine strength a love no less than the mother's eyes proclaimed. He felt himself weakening in his resolve.

Near by one of the ship's officers was shouting orders to a flotilla of native boats that was approaching to lighten the consignment of the steamer's cargo destined for this tiny port.

"When does the next steamer for England touch here?" the boy asked.

"The Emmanuel ought to be along 'most any time now," replied the officer. "I figured we'd find her here," and he went on with his bellowing remarks to the dusky horde drawing close to the steamer's side.

The task of lowering the boy's grandmother over the side to a waiting canoe was rather difficult. The lad insisted on being always at her side, and when at last she was safely ensconced in the bottom of the craft that was to bear them shoreward her grandson dropped catlike after her.

(To Be Continued.)

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some Farmstead reader tell me a remedy for the disease one of my neighbor's mares was afflicted with recently. The horse died. She was 12 years old, and one month before delivering a colt it seemed that she might be confined almost any time, being very puny. The night before, she got down in the stable with her head in a low position and could not rise without aid. While down it seemed she had beaten her head against the wall and possibly received some injury. We turned her out of the stable and she delivered the colt. The same day a hacking cough appeared and her tonsils began swelling. The second day she seemed to be chilly, the stable being slightly damp, and began to cough up through her nostrils about two-thirds of what she ate. We smoked rich pine and black pinetops and feathers to loosen her head as her breathing was poor at times. Twelve days later a yellowish substance ran out of her nostrils. The day before her death it seemed as if she was improving, trying to eat all the time. The day of her death she was a little frantic and we used the smoking treatment a half hour before turning her in the stable. In about 15 minutes her owner found her in the stable kicking in a death struggle. About two gallons of blood came from her nostrils when she died. Her rations were corn, oats and a horse feed.—M., North Carolina.

Someone who knows please tell me how to keep homemade tobacco from getting damp after twisting it. Before putting it away I cure it in the sun thoroughly. At intervals I expose it to the sun afterwards, but it still gathers dampness and sometimes gets a little musty. Can anyone tell me how to prevent this?—R., Tennessee.

Some time ago I saw in the Farmstead how one man enclosed his sheep within a movable wire fence. I would like to know how to hold this fence solid and if it is necessary to move any posts when moving the fence?—W., Ohio.

I have a sow with eight pigs eight weeks old. The sow is in good shape and the pigs did well until they were five weeks old. Then they became weak in the back and dragged their hind legs, and now they cannot lift their feet off the ground. Will someone tell me what is wrong?—B., Ohio.

Will F., Connecticut, or anyone of the Farmstead readers please tell me something about milch goats? I would like to know what kind of goats make the best milkers. Some have told me they are just the common little spotted goats such as are now used instead of beef for barbecued meat. I would also like to know something about the feeding and care of goats and how to obtain the best results from them as milk producing animals. How do you care for the mother goat before and after she drops her kid?—A., Arkansas.

I am a coal miner and have had no experience in farming except dairying. I have a chance to buy a farm in Vermont of 150 acres, six cows and machines included for $1,500. I have a little more money. Another chance is in Delaware county, New York, consisting of 120 acres with 18 cows and machinery for $5,000. Shall I start small or go into debt? Both farms are close to milk stations. Will some reader kindly advise me as to what to do?—K., Illinois.

Cure for Warts.

P., Virginia.—To cure warts get at a first class drug store ½ ounce or less of sulphide of yellow arsenic. Make the wart raw so it becomes moist with blood and apply just enough powder to stick to it. I am sure it will do away with the wart at one application for a wart on a young mule of mine went away in a week or two and never returned. It was a bloody one the size of a goose egg. I had tried oils and acids for over a year and nothing drove it away until I tried this remedy. —A., Pennsylvania.

Buying Land.

Do not buy poor soil. It is cheaper to buy fertile land than it is to buy poor land and then be to the expense of making it fertile. You can buy fertilizers already existing in the land cheaper than you can apply fertilizers to poor land in order to make it fertile, says the Fruit Grower.

Some soils wear out more easily than others. Sandy soils do not remain fertile so long as those more clayey, but hard clayey soils are not desirable. The best land is a combination of clay and sand or gravel known as sandy loam or clay loam.

If you can have your choice, buy land in a fruit-growing district, since fruits are means of revenue, even though you only have a few acres of orchard or a small patch of strawberries, raspberries blackberries, currants and gooseberies.

Land that will produce good fruit will generally produce good crops of corn, wheat and other farm crops.

Hay is a profitable crop and one of the most profitable in New York state, but hay cannot be produced largely on poor or impoverished soil. I know of no crop that will show such marked improvement by the application of a little fertilizer, either barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers, than the hay crop.

It is cheaper to buy upland, rolling land, that drains itself naturally than to buy low lands and attempt to reclaims them by drainage. In buying a farm I avoid low lands adjacent to swamps. Many people are afraid to buy hilly farms. While I do not favor numerous steep hills and side hills, I was born and brought up on what might be called a hilly farm, but more properly the farm was rolling shedding water naturally, therefore, I am not afraid of buying a farm with a few hill sides or hill tops, which I have found to be the best locations for orchards.

Do not forget that farms near railroad stations, churches, schools villages or cities are more valuable than those more distant. Examine the roadways leading to the farm you are thinking of buying. If the roads are improved this adds to the value of adjacent lands.

Cultivate the asparagus bed until the plants are so close as to prevent the cultivator working.

The California poppy is one of the most satisfactory small annuals. Its yellow flowers furnish color for a garden border almost through the summer.

THE ORCHARD

Early Apples.

While recently talking with a grocer, says a writer, he deplored the lack of early apples of a good quality on the local market and predicted that there was a much better outlook for good prices for early apples than for the late ones. This season early apples are bringing a good price in many sections and they do not have to compete with the apples that are shipped in by growers in other states as is the case with the fall and winter varieties.

Early apples cannot be stored to advantage for any length of time and for that reason they must be used up shortly after arriving on the market. They cannot be placed in cold storage during the winter as they are not as good as the later fruit and they cannot be shipped without considerable risk. For this reason the early apple is distinctly a produce for the local market and the advisability of planting more early apples in any section will depend entirely on the market conditions which the grower should determine for himself. There is no doubt a danger of over planting of early apples and in some sections an orchard of early apples would not be profitable. However in many districts near fair sized cities people are found to like the first apples on the market and the grower who can raise good early apples is surer of a profit than the grower who raises the later varieties, which will receive much competition from other apple growing sections.

Early apples often ripen up rapidly if the weather conditions become just right and the grower who has a large amount of other work to perform will be handicapped as the apple harvest will come at a time when there is much other work to do. This situation is, of course, largely avoided by the grower of winter apples who is able to finish the bulk of his pressing farm duties before the advent of the apple harvest. Considered from every angle, I believe that the grower expecting to plant a small apple orchard will be surer of a profit on apples if he gets out only the early varieties which will be ready to market when there is little or no competition from other sources.

Cherry Leaf Blight.

Cherry leaf blight is a fungous disease which can be quite successfully controlled by spraying with some good fungicide. Either lime-sulphur at the strength of one gallon of the concentrated mixture to 50 of water, or Bordeaux mixture made of four pounds of copper sulphate and five pounds of lime will give good results.

The usual method of control is to spray just before the blossoming period and again shortly after the blossom petals have dropped. Occasionally the disease is serious enough to necessitate another application of the fungicide after the fruit has been harvested.

There is little that you can do this year to control the trouble if it has started, as the disease has probably gained such headway that spraying would have little or no effect. If there are quite a few of the leaves which are still a healthy green, one can prevent the spread of the disease to them by spraying immediately.

POULTRY

Selecting Layers

When you go out into the hen yard to get a chicken or two for the Sunday dinner, you naturally want to select the ones that are poor layers. There probably isn't any way of telling in every case by a hen's looks whether or not she is a good layer, but the following rules laid down by Professor Kent of Cornell are the result of a good deal of study and observation. They will hold good in most cases:

Yellow-legged birds quickly lay off the color in their shanks when they are laying. A hen which is laying heavily almost loses the yellow color out of her shanks. After moulting the yellow color returns quickly.

Examination of the ear lobe is considered to be almost infallible. A chalky white ear lobe indicates that a bird is laying heavily, whereas a cream colored one shows that the bird is laying moderately, has just started, or has just stopped. A milk colored ear lobe shows that the hen has laid slightly or has stopped laying. A very yellow or dark ear lobe indicates that the hen has not laid at all.

It is to be remembered that an extremely white ear lobe also may mean very low vitality.

The more velvety the texture of the comb of a hen is the better is her health, and it is almost a certain sign that she is laying heavily.

Out of 40 hens under observation at Cornell, six with chalky white ear lobes showed that they had laid 22 eggs that week, 16 eggs the previous week and nine the week before that.

Of six other hens with creamy ear lobes, four laid 15 eggs that week and three laid 12 the week before and three more laid nine eggs the prior week.

Seven hens with yellow ear lobes were examined and only one of them had laid an egg that week and four the week before.

Nine hens with very dark ear lobes showed that they had not laid an egg for weeks.

Caring for Poults.

When we have a season like the present one has been, it's a great handicap with all poultrymen to handle their poultry as they would like. When it rains every day, we clean the coops twice daily and sprinkle the litter in the coops with slaked lime, says a writer. We keep the mother turkey up during the rainy season, watching to turn them out between showers and leaving them out for a few minutes until they can exercise and stretch. As soon as we see another rain approaching we place them back in the coop leaving them out for a few minutes poults can go in and out and find pasture. We find that this satisfies the mother hen and she will quiet down for awhile.

We feed very cautiously during wet weather. Our feed is cottage cheese sprinkled lightly with ginger one day and with ground black pepper the next. A little commercial chick feed is given occasionally with water and grit in convenient boxes so that they can pick at the grit at will. The water fountains are placed some little distance away, so that they must exercise in order to get a drink. Turkeys under confinement will not thrive, but must have liberty. This we give at every opportunity, at same time preventing them from getting wet in the morning dew or in rain storms.

We do not believe in "doping," yet give the poults a little ginger in their feed, which aids them in keeping healthy. Ginger will tide thousands of poults over in wet weather, but it must be given sparingly or it will kill them rapidly. Early in the season we supposed we had given too much ginger in the feeding trays for our turkeys, causing the death of 10 fine poults. But later we discovered it was honey bees. After a careful watch over the turkeys we discovered them eating honey bees, catching them off the white clover, so we removed them to a new location, away from the bee hives and have not lost a poult since. Bees will kill them rapidly, and are the direct cause of turkeys dying when the owner does not know what is the trouble.

Some of the insect powders on the market are harmful. We have given one a thorough test and find it kills the lice rapidly without injury to the poults.

The secret of turkey raising is to keep them dry, prevent them from eating any new wheat or corn, and allow them to obtain the greater portion of their living from the range.

LIVE STOCK

Oats for Hog Cholera.

Whenever a hog dies with a mysterious disease folks call it cholera. About five years ago, says a writer in Farm and Home, my hogs began to die and it was called cholera, but really was pneumonia. I had seven shotes that weighed about 140 pounds each. They began to get sick and in two days four had died. I cut the carcasses open and found the bowels badly packed. The contents were hard. The lungs and heart were affected and the liver "cooked to a jelly." The hogs had staggered as they walked and seemed to stiffen.

I was feeding alfalfa, cut with a scythe, and other green feed, but they got sick just the same. To save three out of the seven, I boiled oats and gave them the water to drink for five days and no other feed but cooked oats. I didn't allow the oats to become sour before being fed. I fed the grain cold, but gave the first water off the oats warm, say for three doses and not over a pint to a hog, so as to be sure they drank it all. Three times in 10 hours is often enough. Just pour it in the trough; don't try to drench.

Sweet Clover Bloat.

The belief that sweet clover will not cause bloat has been held so long and has been supported by such good testimony that it has come to be accepted as a fact. Several authentic cases of sweet clover bloat have been observed, however, in Nevada and Iowa, and owners of cattle and sheep who have sweet clover pastures will do well to exercise caution.

The danger is not as great as in pasturing alfalfa, since sweet clover has in it a substance known as coumarin, which offsets bloating, though in view of the latest observations it does not prevent it entirely.

Horn Fly Treatment.

In answer to the many inquiries coming in to the Mississippi A. and M. College for a remedy against the horn fly of cattle, which is especially prevalent at this time of the year, R. W. Harned, entomologist, states that the injury caused by this pest is principally from irritation causing a loss of vitality and consequent decrease of milk flow. The maggot does not bore through the horn, as is often supposed. Mr. Harned offers the following suggestions for controlling the flies.

When the insect appears in large numbers, the best method of combating them is to apply preventives which are so distasteful to the flies that they will not come near them, but at the same time are not injurious to the cows. The following mixtures are recommended for this purpose:

1—Two parts crude cottonseed oil and one part pine tar. This is best applied with a large paint brush and may be used at milking time if dairy cattle are to be treated. Fish oil may be substituted for cottonseed oil. One application will last about five days.

2—One ounce of carbolic acid, three-fourths ounce of pennyroyal and one-fourth pound of sulphur, mixed with one gallon of crude cotonseed oil. This may be applied in the same manner as the first mixture.

Early in the season one of the most satisfactory remedies for the pest is to destroy the eggs, which are laid in fresh cow manure, by applications of lime to the manure pile. This is practical only where the cattle are confined in a small enclosure, but the manure which is dropped in the open pasture will be baked by the sun and the maggots will be killed. The manure in the heap may be spread out and baked in the sun with satisfactory results. In this manner the number of flies may be materially reduced by midsummer.

Pig Feeding.

At the Wyoming experiment station two lots of 437-pound pigs each were fed for 168 days a grain mixture of corn meal and middlings, 1:1, the grain being mixed with water for lot one and with alfalfa tea for lot two. These lots made average daily gains per head of 0.58 and 0.68 pounds, requiring 5.67 and 4.78 pounds of grain for a pound of gain for the respective lots. It is suggested that a small amount of alfalfa meal itself might have proven equally satisfactory. These pigs were then redivided into two lots of four pigs each and fed 56 days, lot one, receiving corn meal and alfalfa meal, 4:1, and lot two, barley meal and alfalfa meal, 4:1. These lots made average daily gains per head of 1.02 and 0.98 pounds, requiring 4.86 and five pounds of grain per pound of gain for the respective lots.

Two lots of three brood sows each were fed 91 days, lot one receiving grain and alfalfa hay, and lot two, grain and pea hay. These lots made average daily gains per head of 0.54 and 0.43 pounds. Both lots made satisfactory gains and kept in good breeding condition. Five of these sows were then divided into two lots of two and three each and fed 42 days, lot one receiving corn meal alone, and lot two, corn meal and alfalfa hay, 4:1. These lots made average daily gains of 2.9 and 2.1 pounds respectively, lot one requiring 4.1 pounds and lot two 4.86 pounds of grain per pound of gain.

Keep salt where the calves can have free access to it. They need the mineral matter which it contains.

THE DAIRY

Germs and Garget.

At one time it was thought that garget was due to mechanical injury to the udder, and while this cause cannot be entirely eliminated, it seems evident from all recent work that practically all cases are due to infection, the germs gaining entrance through the teat duct.

It is well known that sterile milk is not to be had, even when removed under the most rigid precautions. This indicates that germs are to be found in the udder most of the time. Under ordinary circumstances these bacteria do little harm, but occasionally a harmful one gets in and sets up severe inflammation. This is especially likely to be the case at about the time of freshening, or during the time the cow is drying up. At both periods there is an accumulation of milk that is not drawn out regularly, and consequently it forms a good medium in which bacteria can live. When there is much accumulation of milk, milking should be done in order to get out these foreign organisms before they become harmful. While it is not necessary at the time of drying up to encourage milk production by milking dry, yet it is much better to milk out a small quantity so as to get all of the organisms out of the sinus, than it is to allow it to accumulate for several days. I. E. N., Col. Ag. Col.

Quality Butter

Butter is used primarily to improve the palatability of foods for human consumption. It sells on its merits as to taste, flavor and color, though some are influenced by its texture. Color may be produced artificialy in a way to please the most particular person and it therefore becomes of secondary importance to the producer; it does not imply quality, but oftimes a rich color will compensate for a lack of other qualities.

Flavors and odors in butter may be controlled to a certain extent by care in feeding and handling cows. The volatile fats in milk are quick to absorb odors, either from feeds during the process of digestion and assimilation in the cow or from strong odors coming in contact with the milk after it has been drawn. The latter may be obviated by keeping the stable and utensils sweet and clean, free from dust and all objectionable odors. When disinfectants are used about the stables care must be exercised to air the stables thoroughly, for the milk will absorb the odor of disinfectants in a remarkably brief time. The most effective plan is to disinfect as soon as the cows are turned out, then air the stables well for at least three or four hours.

When the milking is done while the cow is digesting her feed the butter made from the milk is more likely to be tainted with undesirable flavors, especially when the cow has been on thin weedy pasture, pasture in which garlic is present, or when fed moldy or stale dry feed, cabbage, turnips, strong-odored fermenting silage, or other feeds that impart their characteristic odors to milk. This may be obviated by milking just before feeding; then the butter made from the milk will be comparatively free from bad odors. Another way is to allow from eight to ten hours to elapse after feeding objectionable feeds before milking, at which time the excretory glands will have eliminated the bad odors from the cow's system.

If the odors come from weeds or garlic in the pasture they are more difficult to avoid, but they may be controlled by pasturing the cows in the forenoon, stabling them in the afternoon and feeding some drw feed. As soon as they are milked in the evening they may be turned on pasture again for a few hours if desired. When the cows have to depend wholly on weedy pasture, the best plan is to keep them up at night, save the morning milk separate from the evening milk, and keep the cream from each in separate jars. This method will produce two different qualities of butter, both of which may be disposed of on their individual merits.

A cow should have fresh, clean water. She should not be permitted to drink from a stagnant pond or brook. Clean, cool water in summer freshens her and stimulates the flow of juices in the mouth and digestive organs so that they functionate properly. It helps to maintain normal health and create an appetite for her feed.

If the undesirable odors can be kept from milk by proper regulation of feeding and watering the difficulty of making good flavored butter will be largely avoided, other conditions being favorable. This might well be termed feeding quality into butter.

THE GARDEN

To Blanch Celery.

There are many different ways to blanch celery. The following have been found to be the most practical:

Trench method.—When the young plants are set out, they are placed in a trench 6 to 8 inches deep. As they grow, the dirt is gradually worked in around them, care being taken not to cover the leaves.

Banking method.—Earth or clean straw can be used for this. When the plants get fairly large, the dirt between the rows can be pulled up around the stalks, or straw can be made to serve the same purpose. Do not use manure, as it is apt to ferment and injure the stalk.

Boards.—Six to eight-inch boards are often used. They are placed one on each side of the row, and as near the plants as possible. Boards have the advantage over the other method in that they are easy to place when needed, and can be removed and stored until the next year.

Wrapping paper.—Strong manilla wrapping paper can be used. Each individual plant is wrapped. This is a slow method, but keeps the stalks clean.

Tile.—Four-inch drainage tile is sometimes used. The tile is simply slipped over the plant when it is 7 to 10 inches high. The tile stands in an upright position and affords good protection to the stalks. This method is not as expensive as it may sound because the tile can be used for many years for this purpose.

Chinese Cabbage.

Until recently the new vegetable known as Chinese celery cabbage was unknown in this country, except among the Chinese of the Pacific coast, but it is now being grown in every state in the union by those who are ready to grow something new and try it in every possible way to determine the good qualities.

It is not found practical to grow it in the early summer, as it in clines to go to seed without heading, but if the seed is sown early in August, in rows from two feet to three feet apart and the plants thinned to stand 15 inches apart in the row, a most excellent vegetable can be grown.

It develops quickly, and as the weather gets cooler, it heads up nicely, producing nice, crisp, celery-like stalks, closely headed in, until it forms quite a compact mass.

It can be eaten raw, made into salads, or cooked as cabbage or greens. It does not require long to cook thoroughly.

It is rapidly finding a place in the markets, and people are using it as rapidly as it is brought to them. It will be found an excellent addition to late summer and autumn vegetables. Seed can be secured from reliable seedsmen.

The Gooseberry.

No fruit is more deserving of recognition than the gooseberry. Possessing peculiar merits all its own, the gooseberry must be known to be appreciated and understood. As a fruit to be eaten out of hand when ripe, it is most delicious, and its suitability for preserves, jams, jellies and butters is not excelled by any other fruit.

Plant a few bushes in the garden or truck patch where they can be cultivated and cared for and not in some neglected corner where they are left to the mercies of the thick grasses, weeds and insect pests. Spray, cultivate and fertilize them and they will amply repay the care bestowed upon them.

Three years ago I set 25 two-year-old Houghton plants, writes a man in Farm and Home. The next year they bore 45 quarts of fine berries and last year they produced 119 quarts. I have grown plants that have produced a half bushel each. A market at 10 cents a quart is not hard to find, which gives some idea of the productiveness and revenue-producing qualities of this fruit. If the grower lives in a community of English people he need not worry about a market, for the fruit is a favorite of the Britishers.

The gooseberry is not grown to such perfection in this country as in England, but the American sorts are much hardier than the imported sorts, which are liable to mildew. Still, a few Industry or Crown Bob are worth planting. Of the American sorts, Downing, Chautauqua, Red Jacket, Carrie and other varieties yield larger berries than the Houghton, but I have not found them so productive, neither do they give as satisfactory results to the trade.

The thick skins of the big varieties do not work up into jams and preserves like the thin-skinned and tender Houghtons whose pink color is an added attractiveness. All the larger varieties are splendid dessert fruits, but the demand for this purpose is not large at present.

Tomato Care.

Very frequently you hear complaints of tomato vines making a very vigorous growth, bearing quantities of blossoms, which are dropping off, and the fruit is scarce and inferior.

Try cutting some of the upper parts of the vines almost off. Slash in such a manner that the branches will be almost severed, and drop to the ground and yet still cling enough to retail life. The plants will cease dropping the blossoms, and there will be a heavy crop of fine tomatoes which will be a surprise, as such treatment of vines seems contrary to the notion of most persons.

The secret is there is more plant than can be sustained, and the vitality needed to make fruit is used in sustaining the surplus plant.

FARM BRIEFS

Budding of apples and plums may be done at this time. This is one of the easiest methods of propogating these plants.

Clean, fresh water lessens disease. Filthy drinking water is the source of much trouble. Clean the drinking pans frequently.

Have the tops of the blackcap raspberry canes bent down to the mellow soil and fastened with a stone or crotched stick. Better make sure of enough new plants to fill the gaps in the arid plot or to set a new one. Next spring you may have to buy several dollars' worth of plants that now can be had for a half-hour's attention given to the matter.

The late-planted sweet corn, beans, turnips, beets, carrots, etc., should be thinned to a lighter stand than the earlier-planted. The shorter days and cooler nights ahead will require more chance for the sun to do its work.

On a great many farms fowls actually suffer from a want of sufficient water in summer. See that plenty of pure, cool water is provided your fowls at all times.

A good way to learn how well or how poorly chicken houses are ventilated is to step inside and close the door early in the morning. Then note the condition of the air. If there is a strong smell of ammonia and a "chickeny" odor, the birds can't make good housed in that way. Wire netting is better than glass or windows in hot weather.

See that the tomatoes are staked. Some of the branches may be cut away. This will give larger fruits, but not so many.

Portions of orchard sections of several central states where fire blight was so wide-spread and serious last year indicate but very little or no trouble from this fungous disease the present year.

Soft fresh dirt is insurance against leg weakness in chicks.

Do not let the apple and plum trees bear too heavily. The fruit should have been thinned to from four to six inches apart.

It is not a great while before you can begin to plan to bring off a few fall chicks. They will go fine as winter broilers.

Watch the sweet peas closely for aphis and green fly. Spray with soap and water or some tobacco preparation.

Make sure of plenty of shade for the old poultry stock, as well as the chicks, even as late as September. Stock that has been laying for eight or nine months is more or less reduced in vitality. The hot August and September sun is apt to induce heat prostration or unnecessarily lower the vitality of the bird.

Broody hens should be removed to slat-bottomed coops as soon as discovered. Leave them there until they forget it.

If you want winter eggs the first essential is a hen that is bred for winter laying. This character of witer laying is inherited from the male bird. The next essential is proper feeding methods. Many birds take the feed given them and convert it into fat. While those with the born tendency to lay convert the surplus above that needed for body maintenance into eggs. Every hen is born with a certain number of small ovules, which the hen will develop if she is fed such feed as she needs to nourish them.

Caustic lime is nearly twice as effective as ground limestone in neutralizing acidity in soils.

If hens are lousy, rub a piece of blue ointment the size of a pea into the skin just beneath the vent and on the under side of the wings.

It is not too late to set a good, long row of celery for late fall and winter consumption. If you failed to plant seed, better send a few dimes for some plants. He who cannot eat celery every day or two next fall and early winter is to be pitied.

Cut out and burn the old raspberry canes as soon as they are through fruiting. Cultivate the young shoots and keep out all weeds.

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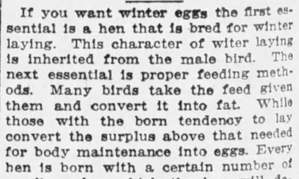

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DECLARES U-BOAT PROMISE BROKEN

Marquis of Crewe Asserts Ships Sunk Without Warning.

London, Aug. 16.—That German submarines have sunk at least four British and three neutral ships without warning, in violation of Germany's promise to the United States, made in May, was asserted in the house of lords by the Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council.

The government's information was that since the assurance had been given to the America ngovernment four British and three neutral ships had been sunk without warning by submarines all most certainly German. Another neutral ship, he continued, was attacked by a torpedo without warning. In the cases of the seven vessels sunk at least 40 lives were lost.

The marquis said it was impossible to avoid the definite conclusion that in the seven cases there had been clear violation of the assurances given by the German government. Those cases might be regarded as proved. In addition, there were a number of others in which ships had been sunk and lives lost in circumstances which made it seem highly probable, although it had not been so definitely proved, that there had been a breach of the assurances. In these cases the government would not say that the letter of the assurances actually had been broken by the German government or its servants.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7775—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. To be really dressed up one will show excellent taste in choosing this becoming style showing the collar influence so decidedly. The surplice blouse is effective with an undersleeve and oversleeve in combination effect.

7886—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 in. bust measure. This will be the choice of the discerning woman who is looking for an exceptionally dainty and dignified model for dressy wear. The fronts of the blouse separate just enough to display a surplice vest in separate material. In each front from the bust line, two plaits are made and in each half of the back one is introduced.

No. 7883—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches, waist measure, with only a modest pocket in each side front gore, and a few buttons ornamenting the belt which is cut to the skirt at center back—there is still a definite difference to be noted in this design or a part on plain full lines. It may be made with four or five gores.

7918—Men's and Boys' Bath Robe.

Cut in boys' sizes, 8-12 and 16 years. Cut in men's sizes 36-40 and 42 breast measure. Making this garment will give confidence to undertake making other things for male members of the family, because it has the front and back cut in one piece, and just a plait in each front at neck edge to better "fit" the collar. A square pocket is stitched to each front and a plain sleeve finishes with, or without, a deep cuff; a cord or belt of material may fasten the robe. Blanket material or other appropriate fabric will give a duplicate if the pattern is followed.

7937—Girls' Russian Blouse Dress.

Cut in sizes 8-14 years. This model represents the favorite Russian blouse in the nick of time for school wear. Striped material well deserves preference for the blouse, with collar, cuffs, belt and pocket laps in contrasting color; the fronts turn back to give small revers which the collar joins. The plaited skirt is attached to an underwaist that fastens in the back; the lower edge may be trimmed with a fold of striped material or not, as you prefer. A serviceable and sightly model that your girl may develop for herself.

7958—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Tucks always give a youthful effect and are used to advantage in this dress design. The waist is shaped with a tuck in each shoulder edge, has the front closing and a collar in fancy outline, trimming in contrasting color; a shaped cuff on the full sleeve is trimmed to match the collar.

7946—Girls' Rompers.

Cut in sizes 2-4 and 6 yrs. Just plain little rompers, but saved from the commonplace by making 3 tucks in each half of the front to the line of a yoke. Strips of the material, cut bias, bind the neck edge, cut round or square—form a wristband cuff, and the belt to which the drawers have been gathered at the back; the ends of the belt may be brought around front or cut off at the sides. The most satisfactory type of garment for the toddlers.

7953—Child's Dress.

Cut in sizes 4-6 and 8 yrs. A fascinating little dress to slip on over the head; made with the front and back in one piece. The separate guimpe buttons at front and has an elastic at the waistline; the elbow sleeve is finished with a ruffle and the point collar of the guimpe fits over the dress attractively. The deep armhole of the dress gives chance for binding the sides and a bias fold of material may trim the lower edge if desired. Just as simple to make as a little pinafore.

7936—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36-42 bust measure. An unusual method in employing two materials stamps this dress of original design. The bib section claims attention with small buttons close together and a plait in each half below them; the closing is at the left side with snappers. The sleeve has a distinctly smart cuff and closes with loops and buttons. The skirt is a four-gore plaited model with a silk girdle at its top to hide where the waist joins. A well cut collar in light tone frames the face with color. A stylish and dignified model.

7939—Ladies' Three-Gore Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24-32 waist measure. This skirt is ideal for all practical requirements. It is 3 gores hang from a slightly raised waistline and the tailored effect is given with a stitched seam down the center front. A buttoned lap in each front gore hints at an "insert pocket." The back gore is gathered to a belt whose ends are even with the side seams. If this is your idea of a smart skirt on plain lines, get the pattern and your choice of plaided or checked material and copy the garment.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 40c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

DANIELS WARNS WOMEN LEADERS

Intimates Democrats Will Give No Favors if They Fight Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Daniels delivered a solemn warning to suffragist leaders yesterday to keep out of the present campaign and refrain from opposing the re-election of President Wilson if they would win their fight for woman suffrage.

He intimated broadly, it is reported, that should President Wilson win over their opposition they could expect no favors from the Democratic party. Should President Wilson be defeated, he suggested no party would have a two-thirds membership in either house or senate, necessary to pass a constitutional amendment, and that, should it pass later, the southern Democratic states would prevent ratification of the amendment by their legislatures.

Stumped by Threat.

It was the plainest talk any Democratic administration leader has had with the suffrage workers, and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, whom Mr. Daniels selected for transmittal of his views to the suffragists, was stumped by the implied threat.

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans can "deliver" the federal woman suffrage amendment, Secretary Daniels pointed out to Mrs. Roessing in his plea to the suffragists not to align themselves with either party. He had invited Mrs. Roessing to his office for the conference.

Against Entering Fight.

"I told Secretary Daniels," Mrs. Roessing said after the conference, "that, while I could not speak for the national association, I would, at its convention in Atlantic City Sept. 6, advise the delegates to maintain their present nonpartisan attitude.

"Mrs. Catt, our president, after talking with President Wilson two weeks ago, also said she would urge the association against entering partisan politics."

FOES OUTNUMBER GERMANS 6 TO 1

English, With Half Million Men on Somme Front, Make Small Gains.

German Trenches Opposite the British Position at Gommecourt, on the Somme Front, Monday, August 14.—(Via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, Aug. 16.)—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Goomecourt and Hebutorne, the British outnumbered the Germans six to one. They have gained ground to a depth of three to five miles over a front of about 18 miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever, death has become a commonplace in this most murderous battle of all times. The Germans in the first line know they probably will be killed if their positions are attacked. Trenches are virtually useless, for the heavy British shells widen them into broad channels, affording no cover of any sort. The first line usually perishes.

Advancing British Caught.

The advancing British foot troops are no better off, because the Germans reverse the process when part of their positions have been captured. After the British artillery had levelled the German trenches, the infantry rushes in, often to be thrown out again as soon as the British artillery ceases fire, which it has to do owing to the proximity of the opposing lines. Thus the battle has been going on for weeks, the opposing forces now gaining at terrific cost and then losing at even greater cost a few yards of trenches. At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their Pozieres salient, where their drum fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire ever had been developed previously.

German Fire Terrific.

The German fire, too, is terrific. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and 45 seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

Often the British assault dies away before the German second line, from which machine guns pour out streams of bullets which literally cut them into fragments. At one point The Associated Press correspondent stood within 800 yards of the British trenches near Delville Wood. Nearby the Germans had just buried 1,296 British, as lulls in the firing permitted.

Some 500 British prisoners whom the correspondent saw behind the firing line plainly were still dazed from the shock. They were a sorry spectacle, glad to escape from "hell," as they termed it.

Each His Own Leader.

The correspondent visited the entire front of the present offensive, and everywhere found from talks with Germans that they were more determined than ever to stand their ground. The men are in capital shape physically, and of easy mind, although they are looking upon death at each instant.

An officer pointed out that nowadays each man is his own leader, as it is often impossible under present battle conditions to transmit commands. While the generals might still plan the actions, the officers said, it was plain that the infantrymen, acting upon his own initiative in the presence of death, must save the day.

OFFICIALS DENY GAINS IN FEDERAL POSITIONS

Washington, Aug. 16.—Replying to the charge made in the Republican platform that under the present administration 30,000 new positions outside the civil service law have been created, Charles M. Galloway, acting president of the civil service commission, has sent a detailed statement of the growth of government employes to Secretary Tumulty. This statement says that the employes under executive civil service totaled 395,460 in 1912 and 476,363 in 1915. However, in 1913 certain employes of the postoffice department, numbering 82,157, were included for the first time.

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With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. SP, Boston." Sold everywhere.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Aug. 14.—Senate. — Resumed debate on ship bill. Senator Penrose asked for inquiry into appointments of government employes outside the civil service. Bill to appropriate $200,000 for West Virginia flood sufferers was introduced by Senator Chilton.

House—Not in session; meets Tuesday.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.—Senate.—Adopted resolution calling for battleship target practice records of 1916. Finance committee completed revision of revenue bill as approved by Democratic caucus. Adopted resolution appropriating $100,000 for relief of flood sufferers in West Virginia.

House—Concurred in senate building provision of naval bill, 283 to 51, and senate personnel by vive voce vote; disagreed to senate amendment for navy yard improvements and sent bill back to conference. Adopted resolution including West Virginia flood sufferers in distribution of recent $500,000 southern relief appropriation. Chairman Webb, of judiciary committee, filed report favoring bill to permit organization of co-operative selling agencies for foreign trade. Adjourned until Friday.

Wednesday, Aug. 16. — Senate. — Finance committee submitted favorable report on revenue bill. Resumed debate on shipping bill, with passage probably before adjournment. Approved conference report on Philippine bill, with Clarke amendment, providing for independence in four years eliminated by a vote of 27 to 22.

House—Not in session. Hearing held on bill to regulate shipment and storage of explosives. Reprisals against British blacklist urged by Representative Bennet before commerce committee.

Thursday, Aug. 17.—Senate.—Debate on shipping bill resumed. Naval conferees reach final agreement on disputed sections of appropriation bill. Announcement made that immigration bill will be pressed at this session.

House—No session.

Friday, Aug. 18. — Senate. — Resumed debate on ship bill. Declined to take up Porto Rican citizenship bill. Passed shipping bill, carrying $50,000,000, by party vote, of 38 to 21, and rejected amendment to attach immigration bill as rider. Foreign relations committee heard Secretary Lansing on proposed purchase of Danish West Indies. Concurred in house amendments to uniform bill of lading measure.

House — Received President Wilson's veto of army appropriation bill. Adopted conference report on naval appropriation bill, which now goes to the President. Adopted conference report on Philippine self-government bill. Representative Hay reintroduced army appropriation bill, without section revising articles of war which caused President's veto. Adjourned until noon, Tuesday.

Saturday, Aug. 19. — Senate. —Began consideration of federal workmen's compensation bill. Senator Gallinger introduced resolution to inquire into authority of trade commission to retain George Rublee as a member, his nomination having been rejected by the senate. Passed workmen's compensation bill.

House—Not in session.

SEES U-BOAT WAR RESUMED

Paris Temps Declares Germany Has Reopened Attacks on Merchantmen.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Temps.

The Temps declares that this new submarine campaign follows the German note to the United States of February 10, in which it was said

"Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships."

According to the Temps, the Germans now are acting under this notice, and says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Captain Fryatt."

British Writer Sentenced?

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The Overseas News Agency says an Italian newspaper has published a report that the English writer, Norman Angell, has been sentenced to 18 months at hard labor, after having been under arrest for several months, because he declined to take part in the war. This report says Mr. Angell's plea that he had conscientious objections to war service was overruled by an English court.

CONGRESS SPENDS $1,700,000,000

Establishes New Record, and Democrats Bring in $205,000,000 Revenue Bill.

Washington, Aug. 17. — By a strict Democratic vote, Republicans unanimously opposing it, the senate finance committee today ordered a favorable report to the senate on the revised revenue bill calculated to raise about $205,000,000 a year.

Chairman Simmons submitted the report when the senate met and announced that Republican senators would be given several days to study the measure.

Meanwhile he proposed, after disposition of the shipping bill, the senate should take up the workmen's compensation bill. If this program is carried out, the revenue bill will be the last important measure to be acted upon this session.

Breaks All Records.

Although some Democrats are expected to oppose some features of the bill, Senator Simmons said he could see no reason why congress should not adjourn about September 1. Some other Democratic leaders insist business cannot be concluded before September 9.

The importance of the revenue bill is being impressed upon leaders by the fact that appropriations of the sessions now nearing completion have broken all records.

While exact figures cannot be computed until the gavel has fallen on the last supply bill of the session, the aggregate appropriation by congress for all purposes probably will approximate $1,700,000,000 as against $1,$114,000,000 for the Sixty-third congress.

Billion and a Half Supply Bill.

Besides regular supply bills which total as they now stand, $1,387,206,580, congress will have added when the shipping bill is approved more than $90,000,000 for special purposes. There also have been contract authorizaions amounting to about $207,000,000, all of which would bring the grand aggregate to $1,685,000,000, with the uncertain general deficiency appropriation bill still in the making, to be added at the end of the session.

Special appropriations include $20,000,000 for a government nitrate plant, $6,000,000 for good roads, $15,000,000 for rural credits and $50,100,000 for the government shipping project.

General Supply Bills.

General supply bills that enter into the session's total are as follows:

Postoffice, $322,206,579; navy, practically approved, $315,826,843; army, $267,597,000; pensions, $158,060,000; sundry civil, $128,396,445; rivers and harbors, $422,886,085; legislative, executive and judicial, $37,925,690; army and navy and other urgent deficiencies, $31,012,075; agriculture, $27,000,000; fortifications, $25,748,050; District of Columbia, yet to be approved, about $13,000,000; Indian affairs, $10,967,644; diplomatic and consular, $5,355,096, and military academy, $1,225,043.

HUGHES AND WIFE POSE WITH A DEAD ELEPHANT

No Significance in the Picture, Candidate Says.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 21.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes were photographed, yesterday, standing behind a prehistoric elephant, which is supposed by scientists to have been dead thousands of years. The picture was taken in the museum of natural history on the exposition grounds at Los Angeles.

Hughes laughingly declared there was no significance in posing with a dead elephant.

One of the first men to greet the Republican nominee at Los Angeles was John Murray Mitchell, a prominent citizen there, who was a classmate of Hughes at Brown university. Mr. Mitchell claimed credit for having directed Hughes into the law.

Hughes arrived in San Diego at 6:30 o'clock this morning. He will attend a reception and deliver an address at the exposition grounds before returning to Los Angeles, where he will speak in the evening.

GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

in his life. He was philosopher enough to appreciate the value and importance of little things, but the bear track did not keep him silent because he regarded it as significant, because he wanted to kill. He would have welcomed it to dinner, and would have talked to it were it as affable and good mannered as the big pop-eyed moose-birds that were already flirting about near him.

He emptied a half of the contents of the rubber sack out on the sand and made a selection for dinner, and he chuckled in his big happiness as he saw how attenuated his list of supplies was becoming. There was still a quarter of a pound of tea, no sugar, no coffee, half a dozen pounds of flour, twenty-seven prunes jealously guarded in a piece of narwhal skin, a little salt and pepper mixed, and fresh caribou meat.

"It's a lovely day, and we'll have a treat for dinner," he informed himself. "No need of starving. We'll have a real feast. I'll cook seven prunes instead of five."

He built a small fire, hung two small pots over it, selected his prunes, and measured out a teaspoonful of black tea. In the respite he had while the water heated he dug a small mirror out of the sack and looked at himself. His long, untrimmed hair was blond, and the inch of stubble on his face was brick red. There were tiny creases at the corners of his eyes, caused by the blistering sleet and cold wind of the Arctic coast. He grimaced as he studied himself. Then his face lighted up with sudden inspiration.

"I've got it!" he exclaimed. "I need a shave! We'll use the prune water."

From the rubber bag he fished out his razor, a nubbin of soap, and a towel. For fifteen minutes after that he sat cross-legged on the sand, with the mirror on a rock, and worked. When he had finished he inspected himself closely.

"You're not half bad," he concluded, and he spoke seriously now. "Four years ago when you started up here you were thirty—and you looked forty. Now you're thirty-four, and if it wasn't for the snow lines in your eyes I'd say you were a day or two younger. That's pretty good."

He had washed his face and was drying it with the towel when a sound made him look over beyond the rocks. It was the crackling sound made by a dead stick stepped upon, or a sapling broken down. Either meant the bear.

Dropping the towel, he unbuttoned the flap to the holster of his revolver, took a peep to see how long he could leave the water before it would boil, and stepped cautiously in the direction of the sound. A dozen paces beyond the bulwark of rocks he came upon a fairly well-worn moose trail; surveying its direction from the top of a boulder, he made up his mind that the bear was dining on mountain-ash berries where he saw one of the huge crimson splashes of the fruit a hundred yards away.

He went on quietly. Under the big ash tree there was no sign of a feast, recent or old. He proceeded, the trail turning almost at right angles from the ash tree, as if about to bury itself in the deeper forest. His exploratory instinct led him on for another hundred yards, when the trail swung once more to the left. He heard the swift trickling run of water among rocks, and again a sound. But his mind did not associate the sound which he heard this time with the one made by the bear. It was not the breaking of a stick or the snapping of brush. It was more a part of the musical water-sound itself, a strange key struck once to interrupt the monotone of a rushing stream.

Over a gray hog-back of limestone Philip climbed to look down into a little valley of smooth-washed boulders and age-crumbled rock through which the stream picked its way. He descended to the white margin of sand and turned sharply to the right, where a little pool had formed at the base of a huge rock. And there he stopped, his heart in his throat, every fibre in his body charged with a sudden electrical thrill at what he beheld. For a moment he was powerless to move. He stood—and stared.

At the edge of the pool twenty steps from him was kneeling a woman. Her back was toward him, and in that moment she was as motionless as the rock that towered over her. Along with the rippling drone of the stream, without reason on his part—without time for thought—there leaped through his amazed brain the words of Jasper, the factor, and he knew that he was loking upon the miracle that makes "God's Country"—a white woman!

The sun shone down upon her bare head. Over her slightly bent shoulders swept a glory of unbound hair that rippled to the sand. Black tresses, even velvety as the crow's wing, might have meant Cree or half-breed. But this at which he stared—all that he saw of her—was the brown and gold of the autumnal tintings that had painted pictures of him that day.

Slowly she raised her head, as if something had given her warning of a presence behind, and as she hesitated in that birdlike, listening poise a breath of wind from the little valley stirred her hair in a shimmering veil that caught a hundred fires of the sun. And then, as he crushed back his first impulse to cry out, to speak to her, she rose erect beside the pool, her back still to him, and hidden to the hips in her glorious hair.

Her movement revealed a towel partly spread out on the sand, and a comb, a brush, and a small toilet bag. Philip did not see these. She was turning, slowly, scanning the rocks beyond the valley.

Like a thing carven out of stone he stood, still speeches, still staring, when she faced him.

CHAPTER II.

A face like that into which Philip looked might have come to him from out of some dream of paradise. It was a girl's face. Eyes of the pure blue of the sky above met his own. Her lips were a little parted and a little laughing. Before he had uttered a word, before he could rise out of the stupidity of his wonder, the change came. A fear that he could not have forgotten if he had lived through a dozen centuries leaped into the lovely eyes. The half-laughing lips grew tense with terror. Quick as the flash of powder there had come into her face a look that was not that of one merely startled. It was fear—horror—a great, gripping thing that for an instant seemed to crush the life from her soul. In another moment it was gone, and she swayed back against the face of the rock, clutching a hand at her breast.

"My God, how I frightened you!" gasped Philip.

"Yes, you frightened me," she said.

Her white throat was bare, and he could see the throb of it as she made a strong effort to speak steadily. Her eyes did not leave him. As he advanced a step he saw that unconsciously she cringed closer to the rock.

"You are not afraid — now?" he asked. "I wouldn't have frightened you for the world. And sooner than hurt you I'd—I'd kill myself. I just stumbled here by accident. And I have not seen a white woman — for two years. So I stared—stared—and stood there like a fool."

"Two years? What do you mean?"

"I've been up along the rim of h—— I mean the Arctic, on a government wild-goose chase,' he explained. "And I'm just coming down."

"You're from the North?"

There was an eager emphasis in her question.

"Yes. Straight from Coronation Gulf. I ran ashore to cook a mess of prunes. While the water was boiling I came down here after a bear, and found you! My name is Philip Weyman; I haven't even an Indian with me, and there are three things in the world I'd trade that name for just now: One is pie, another is doughnuts, and the third——"

She brushed back her hair, and the fear went from her eyes as she looked at him.

"And the third?" she asked.

"Is teh answer to a question," he finished. "How do you happen to be here, 600 miles from anywhere?"

(To Be Continued.)

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Imported From Japan

Our buyers have satisfied themselves that this is the genuine imported ware. The cups measure 3¾ inches in diameter by 2 inches in height. The saucer measures 5½ inches in diameter. Order now while you have this opportunity. Orders will be filled as they are received and first come will have first choice.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, TOLEDO, OHIO

$10,800 STOLEN FROM TREASURY OF VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 16.—The theft of $10,800 in currency and negotiable bonds from the city treasurer's office of North Vancouver was discovered when the treasurer opened the vaults yesterday.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

One of the mosquitos eccentricities is that it picks out the weird places to bite.

As William the Silent Mr. Bryan might become popular.

Why a thousand kinds of mosquitoes, when one can bite like sixty?

A pessimist is a man who believes parsnips are growing on the "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

Every black cat has a white spot. Probably so superstitious people won't worry when one crosses the path in front of them.

It is possible for a man to pray too much for the other fellow and not enough for himself.

Well-known words of unknown men: "I don't feel like going to work this morning."

If Mr. Hughes keeps on kicking rabbits out of the grass, and pops them over as easily as he did Redfield, he's going to have an interesting hunting season.

The Crown Prince is the kind of favorite son who would go to the convention in a palace car and ride home on the bumpers.

When he recognized old Carranza's, Mr. Wilson didn't know he would have to run against a fine set of whiskers.

The Kaiser would like to know how to keep his face turned toward five fronts.

An onion can go anywhere without losing its identity.

Mr. Bryan says he is through with politics. But does that mean that he is going to impersonate a cocked hat?

Soon as one side in the war loses a town it makes the announcement that it was only a little jerkwater station, anyway.

Wilsonian phrases defined for the hasty reader: "Grave concern," a state of mind. "Too proud to fight," dubious attitude. "Villa dead or alive," mediation. "Strict accountability," a domestic thrill. (Obsolete.) "Punitive expeditoon," a crawfish movement.

Germany weeping for Ireland! War is not without humor.

Though bright and picturesque and illuminating, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis cannot do all the apologizing for the administration. It is too big a job for one man.

Since learning that "Too proud to fight" is Chinese we're reminded that it always did sound wishy-washy.

Candidate Hughes doesn't talk like a tut-tutter.

Doc Cook wants $50,000 with which to fly to the North Pole. Doc is too practical to try the wings of the morning.

Paraphrase the giant's thunderous notes in the old nursery rhyme and you have Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy in one of its terrifying periods:
Fe, fi, flim-flam!
I smell the blood of a Mexican!
Vee-yah alive or Vee-yah dead—
I'll grind his bones to make me bread!

Whisky gives some men false courage. Others become so timid under its influence that they fear they'll collide with the pedestrians on the opposite side of the street.

"Sooner or later," says a philosopher, "man bumps into his stone wall." Also becomes enmeshed in his own barb-wire entanglements.

When a millionaire's dead he's dead, but when a real poet dies he lives forever.

Nothing would be gained by marrying in Esperanto and quarreling in English.

A man goes to congress the first time with the notion that his country needs him. Then he wants to go back because he needs his country.

"Eminent judges," says Colonel Henry Watterson, "have ever proved disappointing candidates." He is right. Alton B. Parker was a big disappointment to the Democrats. And so is Charles Evans Hughes.

Love is a powerful emotion. It has been known to wash a boy's ears.

There are times when one wants to sit out in the open, where the shadows grow long—not to see or hear anything, but to imagine everything.

Every man likes to fool the doctor who told him he couldn't get well.

For many years Germany worked to organize, train and equal an irresistible force, only to send it out and have it meet an immovable object. 'Tis a big jolt to divine right notions.

After her children are grown beyond the colic age mother gets a lot of comfort by letting her mind run back over the little bygone bothers.

Where are the men who, when the big war began had an idea they would stand in front of the bulletin board until it ended?

Mr. Hughes is for woman's suffrage without prolonging the agony longer than necessary.

Who will some time be the successor of Luther Burbank?—Albany Journal. Some good advertiser.

Our heart goes out in sympathy for big Jess Willard. He has all the money he wants and no ambition to break a jaw.

Good Soldiers Though Democratic.

In the recent fighting around Pozieres, the heavy work has fallen upon the Australians. They have had to charge the German machine guns after the British artillery had finished pounding at the enemy's trenches and it has been their task to dig into their new positions and suffer the countercharges. A correspondent of the London Chronicle thus describes the Australian soldiers:

"These clean-cut men are so fine in physique and appearance that one always learns to look at them in any street of war. They are not stolid fellows who can stand the test of shell fire without suffering in spirit. They are highly strung and sensitive, with more nervous temperament than many of the English soldiers, but they have pride and heroic quality that keeps them steady and an intelligence in the individual as well as in mass which makes them great soldiers."

The Australians illustrate the fact that it is not necessary to create a caste between officers and enlisted men in order to develop high grade soldiers. In the Australian regiments there is little of that everlasting saluting, "siring" and standing at attention which prevail in all European armies except the French and which exist even in democratic America. It is told of an Australian colonel that he once addressed his regiment thus: "Now old Kitchener is comin' around to inspect us. Keep your feet together, your eyes front and, for the Lord's sake don't call me Bill so he can hear." An Australian private was rebuked for not saluting an officer of another command. "I'm here to fight," he said, "not to be showing how pretty I can touch my cap."

Old ideas die hard. The notion that enlisted men are of quite another species that officers will not be given up entirely for several more generations probably. But such men as the Australians shake the notion at its foundation. They have proved that in an army there can be both democracy and good fighting.

A School of Motherhood.

In the will of Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer, who recently died in Detroit, a million dollars is left for the endowment of a school of motherhood. It is directed that:

"Girls and young women of the age of ten years and upward shall be developed, educated, trained and disciplined with special reference to training them mentally, morally, physically and religiously for the discharge of the functions of wifehood and motherhood, and the management, supervision and inspiration of the home."

It was once among the common duties of the home to train young women for wifehood and motherhood. In many homes, this still obtains. But the home has been disintegrating in recent years. The old order passeth and we may not know what the family institution will be like when women are on a par with men in the trades and professions, when it is the exceptional thing for young women to marry without having had the experience of earning their own livelihood. It may be that then it will be necessary to found schools to give instruction which, in other generations was handed down from mother to daughter. The Palmer home of motherhood, it is possible, will be only the first of many.

The Way We Get Our Beliefs.

Many years ago it was noted that many battles, particularly those in which there had been much cannonading, were followed by rain. This lead easily to the belief that battles made rain.

Along the Somme in France, there has been more cannon fire than in any other battle, unless perhaps that at Verdun. Yet we find this recitation of facts in a correspondent's dispatch from the front: "For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower now and then. The ground is parched with the drought and the leaves are beginning to fall from the trees at some places."

The old belief that battles brought rain was founded upon certain engagements where rain actually fell. It did not occur to the observers to note the times there had been battles and no rain. To have done so would not have been natural. Human beings have a liking for drawing conclusions and if complete data is not at hand they are quite satisfied with such material as they have.

A New Experiment Station.

If we buy the Danish West Indies, we will acquire a handful of government problems. The islands scarcely know what sanitation is. The death rate is high. Yellow fever still lingers there. The drinking water is polluted. The once rich land has been nearly worked to death. There are a few rich families and the rest of the population is povertystricken. The colony suffers from a vicious form of absentee landlordism.

Here is ground for such experiments as have been carried out in the Philippines with notable success and have been undertaken in Alaska with results so far unrecorded. It will be a comparatively easy thing to restore the islands to cleanliness and health. We have experience with that business in Cuba and Panama. Our agricultural experts can make the soil productive again. But have we the nerve to try to cure poverty and to destroy the evils of absentee landlordism? Something of that sort has been done in the Philippines, at least the problem has been approached indirectly. In the Danish islands, which are isolated and whose population is small, where an old government is to be wiped out altogether and a new government introduced, it ought not to be impossible to tear away slums, devise lucrative employment and re-divide the land.

In several ways, the governmental enterprises in the Philippines have modified the American idea as to the limitations of government. Things are being tried and are to be tried in Alaska which may further affect American doctrines and prejudices. It would be interesting to watch the housecleaning at St. Thomas and to look for reaction from it on the American mainland.

Providers.

Whatever unpleasant things you may say against the Democrats, you cannot charge them with being poor providers. They are just the opposite of that.

Their love of family is really touching—as Uncle Sam's payroll shows. The Democrats have seen that no indigent relative should want so long as there was a dollar in the national treasury.

When Bryan was secretary of state, he had his son appointed to a position in the department of justice and his son-in-law to one in the treasury department. McAdoo has put two of his sons on the government roll. A place for Secretary Daniels' brother was made in the department of justice. For a while D. C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general until recently, had three members of his family at the government feed trough. Speaker Clark's son has been given a $4,000 sinecure. A son of Senator Overman of North Carolina holds a $2,500 government job and his daughter a position that pays $1,440. The wife and the brother of Senator Gore of Oklahoma are in Uncle Sam's pay. A son of Senator Tillman is on the Alaska railroad commission. Senator O'Gorman obtained the fat office of collector of the port of New York for his son-in-law. A son of Representative Pau of North Carolina drew $1,600 a year while a student at college for doing nothing at all for the government until someone—not a Democrat—raised an objection.

So it runs all the way through congress and the administration offices. Some Democrats have provided for four or five relatives, some for only one or two—probably lacking cousins or uncles or grandfathers who wanted jobs. It all shows the deep benevolence which permeates official Democracy. If there is anything that Uncle Sam has that you desire you have a very good chance of getting it if you can prove kin to a cabinet officer or a congressman.

Lo, the Highly Respected Indian.

There are men living who remember when it was handy to compare everything abominable and repulsive to the Indian. Of an erring white it would be said, "He's as treacherous as an Indian." Of the drunkard it was told, "He's an Indian when he sees a jug." A settlement that was indifferent about its sanitary arrangements was described as "Living like a lot of Indians." The thievish, the indolent, the sullen, the ones given to wife-beating, they were "As low-down as redskins."

In the last twenty years, the aborigine has acquired a standing that would have astonished those forebears of ours who thought of Indians as inferior to the coyotes, as creatures unclassifiable as human. Persons with Indian blood in their veins are proud of it. Indian craftsmanship is held in high esteem. Indian ways of living are among the ideals of the of the back to nature cult. Recently a number of New York millionaires have subscribed heavily to the building of an institution which will preserve and cherish relics of the Indian mastery of America. We can almost believe, though we cannot swear to it, that literature of the small boy which once slew red men as the stockyards butcher cattle has lifted the Indian to heroism.

The great change is due, we suspect, to that distance which lends enchantment. The Indian is no longer in competition with the white man. He troubles no landowner's conscience. He is being absorbed, what is left of him, in the body politic. As a neighbor, he was a disturbing element. As a memory, he is romantic.

On Fooling the People.

To the citizens of average common sense and familiarity with what's going on about him, the astonishing thing in the Hughes charges against the administration is that they should be denied.

When the Republicans went out of power, the hordes of hungry office-seekers descended on Washington. Their rapacity was one of the sources of merriment of the time. Representatives and senators were driven almost to madness to satisfy the claims on their patronage. It was said that one of the cabinet officers threatened to resign because he was forced to give almost all his working hours, indeed all the time he was awake, to dealing with the job hunters. It is a matter of history that one cabinet officer did let his official duties go by the board in order to handle the patronage problem, to him far more pleasant than justifying his position on the payroll.

Places were found for some thousands of the famishing. Places were created for many other "deserving Democrats." The labor entailed making a monkey of the civil service laws. It compelled abandoning all intentions to practice economy with Uncle Sam's money, if there really were such intentions.

Now these things were common knowledge. They were commented upon, discussed at length. It did not occur to the administration to deny them until Mr. Hughes elected to review them. Why are they denied now?

The answer lies in the psychology of politicians. Our statesmen at the capital juggle figures so successfully, write notes to such satisfaction to themselves, maneuver to such apparent profit, that they think they can "get away" with a charge of prevarication against Hughes. Insincere about the denial, they are perfectly sincere in the faith that the denial will prevail.

Canada's Difficult Pose.

In its attitude toward its neighbor, Canada has tried to make it appear that, so far as the Dominion was concerned, there was no such thing as war. It has sent word over the border that the fish were biting just the same as ever, the tavernkeepers as hospitable and it was still the rule to sleep under blankets every night. Passports would not be required of travelers. There would be a minimum of inquiry as to strangers, no irksome espionage.

This has been a difficult attitude to maintain. Indeed, Canada has not succeeded in it at all. Wherever the visitor goes in the Dominion, there are signs and evidences of war, all of which may interest and excite him. But what is not so pleasing is to come under suspicion. He may not look at the new work on the Welland canal or watch the boats go through at the Soo without being made aware that his every movement is observed by armed men. At Niagara, he is cut off from certain scenic points by barbed wire barriers which, according to rumor, are charged at night with electricity. If he enters a village not accustomed to strangers, a port that does not cater to sightseers, it may be that he will have an interview with the police chief or the most imposing local magistrate.

None of us would quarrel with these lapses from the pose. Save such Americans who have experienced discomfort or have run against stupid officiousness, all tourists, we suspect, have been amused. They see the difficulty of the position. They realize that when Canadians are suspicious toward strangers, they are only natural. A country at war can never act even toward the most familiar neutrals as if it were tickled to death to see them.

SEATTLE EDITOR FLOPS TO DRYS

Confesses Washington State Is Better Off Under Prohibition.

Philadelphia North American.

Two years ago, at this time, a prohibition campaign was stirring the state that forms the extreme northwest corner of the nation.

As is usual in such fights, the contest was bitter, with some of Washington's strongest men and newspapers on one side and some on the other.

Of course, in a country like that—rich, rugged and relatively new—the liquor interests brought up every big gun they could haul into action. But the battery on which they banked most was the Seattle Times, one of the leading papers of the Northwest.

They didn't own or control the Times, so its work in their behalf was the more impressive.

Pointed to Kansas.

It pointed to Kansas, that "horrible example" of the "blight" of prohibition, and opened its columns to lurid advertisements which denied the empty jails and poorhouses, the lifted mortgages and bulging banks and the incomparable per capita wealth and increasing health in the Sunflower state.

It cited Maine, the birthplace of its founder, as a pitiful picture of the devastation wrought by lack of liquor.

And right up to election day it kept broadsiding those who were battling against booze.

Feared the Effects of Prohibition.

In a recent authorized interview, Maj. Clarence B. Blethen, its editor, said:

> My paper fought its damnedest against prohibition. We fought it on economic grounds alone. We believed that in a great seaport city, with a population of upward of 330,000, prohibition would be destructive; it would bring on economic disaster. We believed that under our system of licensing saloons we had the liquor traffic about as well controlled as it could be, and we wanted to let it alone, and so we fought as hard as we could fight. But in spite of all we could do against it, prohibition carried, and it went into effect in Washington, January 1.

Prepared for Slump.

Naturally, the Times was disappointed. Naturally, its prepared its readers for the slump that would come when the 336 saloons in Seattle closed their doors at midnight on December 31, 1915. For it had been sincere in its stand, and believed there was a hard road ahead for Seattle and Washington.

Even the casual observer could see it wasn't planning to give prohibition the benefit of any doubts. But none was prepared for what actually has happened.

Of course, the editor of the Times began to keep tab on conditions from the first saloonless sunrise. And, of course, it would be just plain human nature for him to see things in their worst light—for defeat, plus preconceived notions, affects the vision.

So when Major Blethen stopped in Kansas City, on his way east, last February, and said, through the Star, that prohibition already had shown itself morally and economically beneficial to Seattle, we felt sure he was misquoted—so sure that we decided not to reprint the interview.

Anyhow 30 days isn't time enough to test out a revolution.

Changes Front.

But when we looked at the first page of the Sunday, July 2, issue of his paper and read, in head letters an inch high, "Six months under dry law proves falsity of liquor men's charges"—well, we glanced again at the title to make sure it was the Seattle Times, and then read on:

> Suicides and murders decreased by half since January 1; police arrests due to liquor virtually cut in two, and business men report trade gains.

And below this, under his own name, a lengthy statement by Major Blethen, from which we quote the following excerpts (and they are no more favorable to prohibition than the parts omitted for lack of space):

> Well, we've had six months of prohibition. And I can't find those miles of empty stores.
>
> I think six months is a sufficiently long period from which to draw conclusions as to effects of the law on business. Frankly, I don't intend to concern myself much with the morals of prohibition. They say that—
>
> "By their fruits ye shall know them!"
>
> If that's the case, the morals of prohibition may be determined by the things that have happened under the law. * * *

After Six Months.

> The Times admits it was wrong when it said during the campaign against prohibition that the enforcement of the statute would mean miles of empty stores in Seattle, reduced bank clearings, reduced realty values and general business depression. Six months ago the law went into effect. None of the dire things prophesied for the first half of the year 1916 has occurred. On the contrary, Seattle has prospered wonderfully. * * *
>
> Now for a direct statement of what has happened to business in Seattle during the first six months of 1916, but always with the understanding that it is not asserted that prohibition has been responsible for all that improvement, but that it is asserted that the bad business conditions promised the people of the city and state by the wet advocates did not arrive:
>
> Apparently, with out any important increase of population to account for it, the dry goods houses, small stores, haberdasheries, shoe stores, meat markets and groceries have been doing a largely increased business.

Rentals Still Good.

> In spite of the reluctance of many real estate dealers to discuss conditions, rentals have not gone down appreciably save in old saloon locations, where false values were maintained as long as it was legal to sell liquor. On the other hand, many large firms are paying higher rents.
>
> Building permits have declined in amount as compared with the first six months of 1915. The difference is $74,000—and this is the only item in the whole list which is unfavorable.
>
> Bank clearings increased more than 55 millions. Bank deposits in general have greatly increased. Savings accounts have increased in numbers and totals.
>
> Real estate transfers have increased and higher prices are being paid for property than in the first six months of last year.
>
> Collections have wonderfully improved, being called by certain authorities 50 per cent better than in 1915!
>
> Suicides and murders have decreased one-half. This item would not have been mentioned but for the public assertion of liquor dealers that crimes of violence were increasing in Seattle as the result of the sale of "drug store" or "blind pig" liquor.

Women and Kids Profit.

> Seattle is better off without saloons. Prohibition as practiced here may have its weak spots, but one of them has made itself felt in business conditions. Thousands of women and children in Seattle have better clothes and food than they had a year ago. Perhaps prohibition didn't bring this condition about, but certainly prohibition can't be charged with making conditions harder for women and children.
>
> Prohibition is keeping thousands out of jail and is saving human life. It is giving employers full gangs of efficient laborers on Monday mornings and reducing the accidents on construction work of all kinds to a minimum.
>
> It has certainly improved collections and helped the banks, even after noting all losses caused by financial disaster to liquor dealers.
>
> We were wrong when we said prohibition would ruin Seattle and the state of Washington. And we are going to do everything we can to stop the campaign of misrepresentation and villification waged against the name and reputation of this city by the newspapers of other states.

A Test of Endurance.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The First Acid Test.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sunday School

WHEN STRONG MEN WEPT

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 27 is "Journeying to Jerusalem." Acts 20:16-38.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the futilities of modern "society" is that it tries to bind people together by ties which have no holding force. Social solidarity comes through real fellowship in a common task and a common suffering and a common peril. There has never been a secret society devised, for instance, that can hold men together in real fraternity such as comrades of the civil war know. These men had their hearts knit together by the hardships and dangers they shared, and by the cause they served at the risk of life.

This principle, which is an important one for our own times to recognie, appears clearly in the present Sunday school lesson, which bears the colorless title, "Journeying to Jerusalem," but might better be called, "The Ties That Bind Christians." Here we see a really sublime by-product of the work Paul and his associates were doing, namely, the creation of a bond of fellowship that was stronger than any other tie. All the riots and perils and buffetings that the Apostle had undergone were not worth mentioning alongside of this new brotherhood which had been built up. Demetrius and his Silversmith's Guild had seemed important: certainly they were noisy; but it was an evanescent bubble alongside of the goodly fellowship that the Christians were creating, a fellowship destined to outlast the Roman Empire itself.

The Man Who Attracts Men.

Like the good historian that he was, Luke does not hesitate to write down the various charges that were made, from time to time, against his leader, Paul. The latter's influence doubtless kept him from writing more of the little personal and intimate details of his chief's individuality—what he looked like, his manner of speech and the nature of that thorn in the flesh. All the criticisms of Paul were refuted the way in which he drew men to himself, and by the sort of men who followed him.

In this, Paul was like Jesus. Some foolish attempts have been made to represent Christ as a weakling; the sufficient answer is the sort of rough and rugged and out-of-doors men whom he won as his immediate and intimate disciples. The Peters and the Thomases do not travel in the train of a mollycoddle.

Paul's following consisted of men who had left all to serve him. There was Silas—"the famous prison soloist." I suppose the billboards would call him nowadays—and Timothy and Luke, the beloved physician and peerless historian; and Sopater, of Berea; and Aristarchus and Secundus, of Thessalonica; and Gaius, of Derbe, and Tychicus and Trophinous of Asia. That is a pretty good personal cabinet for a mere tent-maker, with no offices to give and no honors to bestow.

In passing, the implication needs but to be mentioned that a fundamental responsibility resting upon every teacher and preacher is to make disciples. Everybody who has a message from God and a sense of leadership should prepare others to carry forward the torch. It is worth while to impart the best of life and personality to a chosen few, with a sacred responsibility for transmitting it. I know a minister who never was much of a preacher; but he realized his opportunity for leading young people into the ministry and other public service, so that now he is doing, through them, a greater work than he ever could have accomplished himself. It is real greatness to lead others to become great.

A Traveler in Famous Waters.

After the riot at Ephesus, considered last week, Paul traveled to Macedonia and back again, by land and sea, to bid farewell to his converts and to strengthen their hearts. He knew that he should never see them again, for after Jerusalem, for which his heart hungered, bonds and imprisonment awaited him. This journey to Jerusalem can be studied in the latest war maps, for it is the scene of present activity, naval and military; or, better, the war can be studied through the map of Paul's journey. Or, for the classical student, the maps of the ancient world, with all the history and romance that centered in golden Greece, afford an interesting background for this lesson. Paul was traveling amid the scenes of the exploits of the gods and heroes of the age of mythology; and his adventures were more significant than any recorded of them.

The travel notes in the Book of Acts afford a good guide for as interesting a journey as one may make anywhere in the world, although it is out of the question today. The suffering at Jerusalem, which stirred Paul's heart so that he took collections in all his churches, is exceeded many hundred fold today. From Salonica to Jerusalem, clear round the upper Mediterranean, there is now to be found one of the worst spectacles of woe the world has ever looked upon; and it waits for succor from the Christian west.

A Church-Hungry Saint.

A great and consuming desire had grown up in the heart of Paul to be present at the Jerusalem passover. The aged well understand this yearning for familiar scenes and familiar faces. Paul wanted to see the friends at Jerusalem—Peter and James and John and Ananias and the other brethren. He was eager to hear the news of the triumphs of the cross in other fields. He wanted to meet new disciples from regions beyond. His beloved Antioch brethren would be there. Besides, he, too, had a story to tell of victory through the name.

Even so the exiles in Babylon longed for Jerusalem. Thus dwellers in distant lands yearn for home. A few days ago a venerable world-leader in Sunday school work unburdened to me his deep desire to attend the World's Sunday School convention in Tokio, after the war. Thus it is that bedridden saints long for the house of the Lord. Even like his people of old, Paul was eager for the reunion of the great feast.

The godlier persons are, the more deeply they feel the need of the refreshment of the services of the sanctuary. It is the saints who are church-hungry. Paul had been a perennial spring of Christian instruction and inspiration to the churches of the west: yet here we find him fairly obsessed with yearning for the Church at Jerusalem and the Passover reunion.

Pointing to the Record.

Real success is a record of good work well done. Paul taking leave of his churches, especially of the Ephesian elders who had come down to Miletus to see him, was able to point to his record. He had been true to his call, never a shirker, or self-seeker, or money-lover, or ear-tickler or coward. This farewell address is one of the beautiful bits of immortal Christian literature, and, as it is the heart of the assigned lesson, I quote it in full:

"You elders well know, from the first day of my setting foot in the province of Asia, the kind of life I lived among you the whole time, serving the Lord in all humility, and with tears, and amid trials which came upon me through the plotting of the Jews—and that I never shrank from declaring to you anything that was profitable, or from teaching you in public and in your homes, and urging upon both Jews and Greeks the necessity of turning to God and of believing in Jesus our Lord.

"And now, impelled by a sense of duty, I am on my way to Jerusalem, not knowing what will happen to me there, except that the Holy Spirit, at town after town, testifies to me that imprisonment and suffering are awaiting me. But even the sacrifice of my life I count as nothing, if only I may perfect my earthly course, and be faithful to the duty which the Lord Jesus has entrusted to me of proclaiming as of supreme importance, the Good News of God's Grace.

"And now, I know that none of you among whom I have gone in and out proclaiming the coming of the Kingdom, will any longer see my face. Therefore I protest to you today that I am not responsible for the ruin of any one of you. For I have not shrunk from declaring to you God's whole truth.

"Take heed, to yourselves and to all the flock among which the Holy Spirit has placed you to take the oversight for Him and act as shepherds to the Church of God, which He has bought with His own blood. I know that, when I am gone, cruel wolves will come among you and will not spare the flock; and that from among your own selves men will rise up who will seek with their perverse talk to draw away the disciples after them. Therefore be on the alert; and remember that, night and day, for three years, I never ceased admonishing every one with tears.

"And now I commend you to God and to the word of His grace. He is able to build you up and to give you your inheritance among His people. No one's silver or gold or clothing have I coveted. You yourselves know that these hands of mine have provided for my own necessities and for the people with me. In all things I have set you an example, showing you that, by working as I do, you ought to help the weak, and to bear in mind the words of the Lord Jesus, how He Himself said,

"'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The Tender Farewell.

A good worker knits himself to the hearts of his fellows. The uniqueness of a pastor's privilege is that he may plant his personality in the tenderest affections and memories of his people. They become to his real friends, beloved beyond all professional considerations. He finds a place of leadership in the greatest society in the universe, the Brotherhood of Christians.

So we have this touching picture of the strong men of Ephesus weeping when they come to part from Paul. They honored him as God's messenger: they loved him for himself. The beautiful words of the lesson paint the picture with a skill that cannot be added to, and that needs no supplement:

"Having spoken thus, Paul knelt down and prayed with them all; and with loud lamentation they all threw their arms about his neck, and kissed him lovingly, grieved above all things at his having told them that after that day they were no longer to see his face. And they went with him to the ship."

"Safety First"

A Hays, Kas., woman sleeps with an unloaded, bejeweled revolver under her pillow each night. The cartridges are in an envelope in a drawer in the next room and on nights when she feels particularly nervous she locks the door between the revolver and the ammunition.

Even Steal a Fence

The Bayonne, N. J., police are puzzled over the theft of a wooden fence nine feet high and 15 feet long. It was erected two years ago by Samuel Borskinsky beside his house to prevent, it is said, his neighbors from "rubbering" into his apartments.

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

How to Purify Your Blood

ONE hundred per cent, rich, vigorous, red blood is what you want; and good blue blood, also each has its use, and here is how to get both. In the clear, pure air open up your lungs to the oxygen. Steal a little extra oxygen from the atmosphere by a few big, hearty breaths. Free, full breathing is just as important as eating or sleeping, and by increasing your red blood's bank account of oxygen you are likewise bringing about a better condition of blue blood.

Do this: On rising, or while bathing, take thirty deep breaths and hold each one a few seconds. You do not need to give special time to this. Just breathe deeply as you bathe. Then, during the day, repeat the medicine. It will not rob you of a single minute. There need be no attention attracted to yourself. Just steadfastly "saw wood."

Blood is composed of minute rounded corpuscles. There are millions in every drop. Each corpuscle forms a chemical combination in the lungs with oxygen. This is red blood. As the blood circulates the flesh seizes this fresh oxygen. It sustains life. The flesh, in addition, gives up its waste and poisonous gas. This waste gas is seized by the blood as it returns to the lungs. This is blue blood. When this blue blood reaches the lungs it is thrown out of the system every time you exhale. As the blood circulates in the lungs it once again seizes oxygen from the air, and the cycle is repeated. The more poison carried the bluer the color.

Our flesh is a regular chemical factory. If our blood fails to deliver the goods in oxygen, or to carry away the waste gas poisons, we grow ill and die.

The most effective and economical medicine which you can take to purify your blood is thirty deep breaths of fresh air on rising—before lunch—before evening dinner—and sleep with your windows wide open. Try this medicine for ten days. Faithfulness will repay you many fold.

The curative forces of our bodies lie within the power of our flesh itself. Neither medicines out of a bottle nor "healer" doctors can cure disease. The power of healthy readjustment is an innate one with yourself. We doctors can merely guide you.

VARIETIES

Germany now has iron money in circulation.

The demand for bicycles in Siam is increasing.

Breeding cattle is the chief industry of Abyssinia.

France is stimulating attention to gardening.

A rifle ball covers 1,200 yards in two seconds.

German helmets are nearly as light as straw hats.

Sheep dogs are free from tax in the United Kingdom.

One ton of whale blubber will yield 200 gallons of oil.

A tiny watch is set in the handle of a new lorgnette.

There are nearly 2,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewn shoes.

There are 4,000,000 tons of stone in the pyramid of Cheops.

Winter temperature of Cuba ranges from 60 to 85 degrees.

In the days of Solomon there were houses ten stories high.

Seattle restaurants now serve stewed barnacle as a delicacy.

The cork oak of Spain is said to grow best in poorest soil.

The United States yearly produces $20,000,000 worth of butter.

December is the wheat harvest month in New South Wales.

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than 1 per cent.

Sudan grass yields from one to eight tons of cured hay an acre.

In Japan devilfish weighing up to 200 pounds are sometimes caught.

The yellow poplar, or tulip, is the largest broadleaf tree in America.

New Orleans demands heavy indemnity bond from jitney drivers.

No cold that science has been able to produce will kill the germ spora.

Douglasville, N. J., has a dwelling occupied continuously for 200 years.

Each human being takes about 18 breaths a minute, or nearly 26,000 a day.

Two-thirds of the world's correspondence is in the English language.

Nearly half of the population of France was engaged in farming before the war.

No less than 5,000 inventions have been submitted to the naval board in seven months.

E. A. Campbell, 82, walks three miles every Sunday to keep a preaching appointment.

A new attachment made to fire plugs transforms them into sanitary drinking fountains.

Among the various economic products of the plant kingdom the pith of the sunflower stalk is by far the lightest.

Hiking 475 miles from Washington to get a job, a man carried his bed with him in a cart. He got the job in Bridgeport, Conn.

As a race, the tallest people in the world are the Bororos, of the southwest of Brazil. They average six feet four inches in height.

Experiments on the Philippine Island of Mindanao seem to indicate that the finest qualities of rubber can be produced there with profit.

Silkworm culture has become such an exact science in France that the weight of the cocoons harvested in proportion to the eggs incubated has been doubled.

The sturdiness of Andalusian horses is attributed to the fact that they feed on a species of wild clover which grows only in the Spanish province of Cadiz.

So that a horseman's feet can be warmed in cold weather, there has been invented a stirrup with a receptacle for charcoal or other heat-producing substance.

Work has been begun in Egypt on a project for draining and reclaiming 1,000,000 acres of land, one of the greatest and costliest tasks of the kind ever attempted.

Standard clocks in the Paris observatory are kept 90 feet under ground, where the variation in temperature has been less than one degree for several years.

Last year live stock valued at $300,000 was killed on the national forest ranges by eating poisonous plants; 85 per cent of the losses of cattle were caused by tall larkspur.

So many people in this country are taking up the ukulele, the national instrument of Hawaii, that the Hawaiians are unable to make them fast enough to supply the demand.

The largest Spanish chestnut tree in the world grows in a forest on the slopes of Mt. Etna. It is said that 100 soldiers and their horses once found shelter beneath it from the rain.

Motorcycle production in the United States in 1914 amounted to 62,793, valued at $12,306,447, against 18,628 in 1900, valued at $3,015,988. This is an increase of 237.1 per cent in number and 308 per cent in value.

American capital, genius and pluck already have wrested from aridity 15,000,000 acres, and planted thereon 200,000 families in independent homes. In crops alone these lands are each year returning more than $300,000,000 to the farmers.

The manufacture of wooden shoes in the Netherlands has expanded rapidly since the beginning of the war. Quantities of these shoes are being exported to Germany, where they are becoming popular on account of the scarcity of leather.

A pure white robin, except for two black feathers on its wings, is nesting in Madison, Wis. It is a female and is mated with a normal robin. Two birds nested there two years ago that were almost albinos, and this is supposed to be one of their offspring.

Rockville, near Rockport, Me., boasts of Mrs. H. E. Wotton, age 84, who has recently planted eight rows of beans, each row 160 feet long, doing the work alone in seven hours. She says she will also do the hoeing and harvesting alone.

Alcohol, used in the manufacture of high explosives, is now being made from Louisiana molasses, or blackstrap as it is called. So great has been the call for the sticky commodity that the price is now about four times what it was two years ago.

A swarm of bees gained entrance to the First National Bank in Manawa, Wis., through a crevice, and honey in wholesale quantities is being deposited between the ceiling of the first story and the floor above. This is the fifth year the bees have made their headquarters in this bank.

Fishermen who venture beyond the mouth of the Kennebec river declare that there is a school of whales off the coast. One attacked Moses Chandler, of Popham Beach, struck the boat twice, lifted it out of the water, unshipped the rudder, split the skeg, and loosed some of the planking.

The PEACE PAGE

UNDER THE APPLE TREE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

Here is a title that suggests the pleasant fragrance of an orchard, whose dark branches conspire to shut out the sun and to keep green and cool the soft carpeting of grass beneath. Here is the place to go with a restful book, into the quite of long summer afternoons, lulled to drowsiness by the faint chirp of late birds and the hum of industrious insects. Now and again an apple falls softly, but there is nothing to mar the harmony of nature's peace.

One of our family this week regrets that she cannot appreciate nature as does John Burroughs. Few of us can, but her reference to that marvelous nature lover, who in June brought out his twentieth nature book, makes me wish to tell you about it.

Its title is, Under the Apple Trees, and it is a happy mixture of nature study and philosophy, of accurate observation, poetic appreciation. Few writers reach John Burroughs' advanced age keeping such primeval power and enthusiasm. Always he is learning something new, and these discoveries he is able to tell of in a way to impart the pleasure he has felt.

The naturalist writes his books in a bark cabin on his Hudson river valley farm. Here is his apple orchard, but as he tells you himself, he is merely a law abiding citizen of the orchard democracy. He simply shares it with robins, cedar birds, gold finches, orioles, warblers and chipmunks. He says that he is only a large and friendly wingless biped with a long white beard, who has a queer bark nest under some of the trees, but this gives him no right of proprietorship to the whole domain. The woodthrush has his home on a long hanging, blossoming bough. The chipmunk his cottage underground, and John Burroughs his own domicile.

He spends so much of his time in the orchard that he has been given certain privileges. The olive green warbler now perches on the edge of his desk as he writes, and the chipmunk eats nuts from his hand. Burroughs reports a "soft, gentle conversation" between a woodpecker and his mate. There are pages devoted to the manners and the mounds of the chipmunk.

One of these friends comes and nibbles the apples in the orchard, this is the especial pet who climbs over the naturalist's lap, to his shoulders and his head. John Burroughs tried to vary the chipmunk's diet from cracked cherry and peach pits, cracked wheat and corn, to a taste for rice. At first the squirrel was indifferent, then he nibbled it, liked the flavor, and filled his cheek pockets.

Burroughs speaks of the extreme neatness of wild animals as contrasted with the untidiness of half-tamed squirrels in the parks. He notes that the whole character of the squirrel finds expression in its tail—along its tail ripple out all its "nervous restlessness and wild beauty, all its jauntiness, archness and suspicion and every change of emotion. The chipmunk, his methods of eating, digging, sleeping, his manner of self-protection, his courage, his timidity, is an exhaustive study in wild nature which is as important as it is entertaining."

There is in the volume an essay on Friendly Rocks, which brings before the reader the hush and repose and the majestic leisure which come from the contemplation of masses of eternal rock. That rocks do grow, or move or in some way change their bearings, we know, and Burroughs tells us that heat and cold expand and contract a rock and make it creep down an incline. He speaks of a platform of rock weighing hundreds of tons and large enough to built a house on that was sliding down the hill from the ledge above and that is pushing a roll of turf before it as a boat pushes a wave.

"Stand there till you are gray," he says, "and you will see no motion, return in a century and you will doubtless find that the great rock raft has progressed a few inches."

"The best thing about all John Burroughs' nature study is that while he loves the bird and beast, and studies them, he loves still better his fellow man, and interprets the moods of the lesser creatures for the help of the greater. For instance, take the lesson of the bee. The bee does not get honey from the flowers; it gets only sweet water.

But it retires with the sweet water, think it over and by a private process makes its own honey."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Not a Circus

I wish to acknowledge through the Peace Page the card with the pretty sentiment which was kindly sent me by "E. J. C." of New York, my native state. I trust others received my acknowledgements, which I mailed them. I cannot walk yet, but hope to soon.

It was May 19 when I unwillingly performed an acrobatic feat from a seven-foot step ladder, all because I did not put down something to keep it from slipping. I received a badly sprained knee and foot, but on the whole think it a fortunate escape from something worse.

Was at the hospital three weeks. Experience is worth something. Yet, beware of step ladders.—M. B., Searle, Wis.

Our friend is able to see the bright side of her accident. It might have been worse is true of many of our ills that look big at the time. Here's hoping you'll soon be able to forget the step ladder tragedy entirely.—M. H.

The Ice Mine

I live in Oswayo, Pa., a locality surrounded by hills and supplied with the good pure water for which Potter county is noted. A few miles from here at Sweden Valley, is the wonderful ice mine. The ice forms in the mine during the hot weather. The warmer the weather the more ice there is. In winter the mine is free from ice.

Noted scientists have visited the mine, but have given no reason for the formation of ice. It still remains a mystery. The locality is a fine resort, many city visitors coming in the summer months. The mine is open to the public every day but Saturday. Some have doubted the existence of this wonder, but have become convinced by a visit and their own observation.

I am very much interested in the Peace Page. I hope peace will continue to exist throughout the United States. We are all patriotic and will stand by the Union, but would not wish to see our loved ones slaughtered by the bullets of a foreign foe.—Mrs. Clara Greene, Pennsylvania.

The Oak Tree.

While being absorbed with the phases of nature which surround me, I often wonder if all people appreciate their natural environment.

I believe they do to a considerable extent, but of course, they vary in the value of their appreciation. Some are able to get great and noble thoughts by looking at the giant oak. They see many things, because they not only look at the tree, but, at once, think of the purpose for which it was created. They see the tree as it is emerging from the miniature acorn to the sunlight and air. They see the tree as it stands through the years of its life, a monument pressing its form against the dome of heaven and marking the ages of the past.

Another sees the tree, but how differently! He thinks of it as a source of material for timber and other things for which it is commonly used. He gets no ideas, no thoughts beyond the tree itself. I feel trivial indeed, when I think of Poe, or Burroughs, and other great authors who have written so much about things of nature.

The poet is certainly to be admired for his appreciation and expressive ability. He not only sees things differently than we, but is able to express his thoughts, feelings and emotions in such a beautiful and inspiring manner.

If we cannot be a noted writer, probably we can get much pleasure and satisfaction by reading the productions of our great authors. This we can do if we really read them. In the case of becoming an author, as in other achievements, we learn to be one by continually [illegible]

ing towards the goal. "We learn to do by doing," as has been stated by one of ur American pets.

Readers of the Peace Page, I enjoy reading your letters, especially those that relate to mothers. I wish to hear from more on this subject, which never grows old.—C. B. W., Nobe, W. Va.

The Smile.

I merely wanted to say hello to you and pass you all a smile! Anyone can smile, and when one is ill seems a good time to do it, and it helps the other fellow so much. Since no one smiles around here (they all look as woebegone as defeated candidates) I conceived the idea of doing the smiling; and as my personal supply of people is exhausted, I'm smiling by mail, and selected you people as some of the favored victims.

Something similar to telling you a funny story to make myself laugh. It seems that I must say something in regard to the human document letters, which appeal to me as the most commendable feature of our page. Human contact is the most beautiful and essential luxury of life. People think inwardly and live drawn within themselves too much. Reserve can place more distance between individuals than there is distance to place; thought is the only medium by which that distance can be bridged. Half the misery and loneliness of life has misunderstanding as its basis. If we would reach out with our thoughts more, and thinking together become mutually acquainted, half of the coldness and misunderstandings would vanish. Please try to understand me; once when I said I favored the interchange of opinions, our Martha received the impression that I loved argument. Really, I am not quarrelsome, and fight as shy of discussion as I do of debt. There is so much I'd like to say to you all, individual messages to each. Affection to all, and sympathy to Cherokee Girl.

Faith Counsel: I haven't forgotten your query; be patient.—Raoul de Coubert, N. Y.

Always glad to hear from this good M. G. R. friend, and to think of him cheery. His letter recalls the line by Emily Dickinson the poet who stayed always withing her four walls, but whose verse is being more and more appreciated. In this bit of verse she gives a good solution to the problem of "understanding:"

"They might not need me; yet they might;
I'll let my heart be just in sight,
A smile as small as mine might be
Precisely their necessity."

M. H.

The White Schoolhouse.

It is hot and dry here tonight, and I can hear a thousand insect voices making an endless chorus. I think I will tell you of a winter I spent in the mountains of my native state, West Virginia.

I was to teach a country school up on the side of the Big Sewell mountains. I came from the hill country of the northern part of West Virginia, and this was my first view of real mountains, so you can guess the steep cliffs of the New river impressed me.

It was September, and the mountains were a riot of red and gold. There were beautiful evergreens sprinkled here and there—sometimes a whole forest of them. Spruce, pines and rhododendron thickets covered every available spot. The farmer-trustee with whom I was to board, met me at the train and we drove the four-mile trip from the station to his home in a light buggy. But I didn't mind the jolts, for I was busy drinking in the new sights. I saw my first chinquapins on that trip—and tasted them, too.

The mountain people were very kindly, hospitable and not all were ignorant. The air was fine and the water pure. There was a sulphur spring near, which I drank from often, although its taste and smell sickened me at first.

I wish you could all have seen the little white schoolhouse where I spent the next six months. It was located out on a "bench" of the mountain, with its back to a cliff, over which you could look straight down to the meadow below. There were wonderful fogs sometimes, some so heavy it seemed as if one might step out upon them and walk across to the opposite mountains.

Vera Moore, I, too, saw a little yellow and gray bird this year for the first time. There were some babies hatched out in my solitary apple tree. I saw them feasting on the grass seeds a month ago; but I think they are gone now.

May I tell you of the oil fields here some day? — "Nuisance," Tariff, W. Va.

Come soon again. We like such descriptive letters, and all will be interested to hear about the oil fields.—M. H.

Baby Is Costing Europe $100 a Year More Now

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is estimated that the all-around expenditure on a baby born this year is probably from $100 to $125 higher than in 1914.

Food alone adds about $15 to the year's cost of the war-baby. Milk has gone up four cents, and it is said that the average baby consumes from 400 to 450 pints a year. Baby foods are up about 10 per cent. Feeding bottles cost a third more, and the methylated spirit for heating the night's feed has advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents a pint.

Baby garments cost more also. Everything made of wool has risen 33 per cent in price; all the cotton and wool mixture materials and garments are 25 per cent higher, and the wholly cotton ones, owing to the rise in raw materials and labor, must be paid for at the rate of about 15 per cent more.

Even a baby's bath costs about one-third more; soap is a third dearer, the bath thermometer is up about 25 per cent, toilet powder—chiefly because of the rise in the price of the boric acid it contains—is 100 per cent dearer.

Nearly all medicines cost much more. Perambulators are about one-fourth dearer. What formerly was sold for $15 is now $20, and so on. A cot that could be bought before the war for $5 is now $7.50; the fleecy wool mattress, baby's basket and baby's high chair are all up proportionately.

Nurse's wages have advanced $5 or more, and her keep is costing at least one-third more—an increase of $50 or more a year.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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It is easy to learn how to live happily with people, provided you first learn how to live happily without them.

Every husband is simply a compromise—a problem in simple arithmetic, to which you find the answer by adding up his faults and his virtues in separate columns and then comparing the results.

A sister, if properly studied, is the "shock-absorber" which, later, saves a man from a lot of awful jolts and surprises along the love route.

A bachelor lives in the constant fear that every woman who glances at him is trying to marry him, and the eternal torment of knowing that, sooner or later, one of them will succeed.

No, dearie, the way to a man's heart is not through his stomach, nor even through his vanity; it's through his obstinacy.

Now and then a man tells a woman the absolute truth about something, just in order to get her all mixed up.

Of course a woman is "unreasonable"—but it's usually because some man has given her a lot of reason to be that way.

Love dies oftener from a thousand little pin-pricks in the vanity, than from a sudden stab through the heart.

Sometimes even being married to a woman doesn't seem to lessen a man's love for her.

Once a girl's heart beat faster at the sound of her sweetheart's footstey on the garden path, but now it requires the hum of a 12-cylinder motor car to rouse her from her lassitude.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

FISH CROQUETTES—Mix together two cupfuls cold cooked fish, add one cupful thick white sauce, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, few drops onion juice, one teaspoonful lemon juice, seasoning of salt and pepper. Make into neat croquettes, roll in fine bread crumbs, then brush over with beaten egg, again roll in bread crumbs, and fry in plenty of smoking hot fat. Drain and serve hot.

BAKED RICE PUDDING—Mix together one-half cupful washed rice, four tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half cupful Sultana raisins, four cupfuls hot milk, one teaspoonful salt, and one-half teaspoonful nutmeg; pour into buttered pudding dish; cook in slow oven for two hours, stirring occasionally the first one-half hour. At the end of two hours add two cupfuls cold milk and cook one-half an hour longer. Serve with stewed fruit.

MACEDOINE SALAD—Prepare one cupful each of cooked string beans, green peas, carrots and celery. Sprinkle with salt and red pepper, and marinate with French dressing. Chill one hour. Arrange in heaps on a salad dihs and separate the heaps with cold cooked cauliflower which has been separated and marinated.

LEMON SHERBET—Boil two cupfuls water with one cupful sugar; beat until cold. Add grated rind of one lemon and juice of three lemons. Freeze.

BLACKBERRY MUSH—Put one cupful blackberries and two cupfuls water into a saucepan, bring slowly to boiling point and boil 10 minutes without stirring. Moisten three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with quarter cupful cold water, stir it into the boiling blackberries, stir till it thickens, remove from fire, add sugar to taste and pour into a wet mold. Serve cold, with sugar and cream

YALE PAGEANT WILL DEPICT WAR AND PEACE IN ALLEGORY

MISS EDNA CLARK AS A BATTLESHIP MOTHER.

ONE of the most dramatic and effective scenes in the spectacular Yale Pageant, which will be seen in New Haven in October, is the Allegory of War and Peace, written by Francis Hartman Markee, the Master of the Pageant. Although it is exceedingly timely, coming at a period when war is in the air the world over, the allegory conveys the meaning of war and peace in the abstract.

The picture shows Miss Edna Clark as a Battleship Mother, one of the heroic mothers who give up their sons in defense of their country. The costume is dark gray, with black clouds of tulle, indicative of the gloom and darkness of war.

To quote from the book of the Pageant: "Then come the mothers to whom for their greater glory the purest pain in the world is given, sad, gray clad figures with their men children at their side.

"We are the mothers.
Ours was the pain
Of bearing men
And now again
Of losing them."

"As they go forward towards the altar with their sons there is the sound of a mighty earthquake and again as of evening sunlight and morn clear when the eyes see beyond the limits of vision."

It is a beautiful allegory of the sacrifice of war and the ultimate triumph of peace, and its portrayal at the Pageant will include in all several hundred participants — men, women and children.

Like Watermelon? Why Not Try One of These Seven New Ways?

HERE are seven ways of serving watermelon, not one of which is any better than the simple method of putting it on ice and then cutting it in slices—generous slices. But as a good many people seem to think that fancy dishes are better than the plain, homey sort, they may like to try some of these.

1. Have the melon thoroughly chilled. Slice across, about an ich thick; remove the rind and cut the solid red part into fancy shapes. Place in a garnished salad bowl or in tall individual glasses, and serve, at once, plain, or dusted with fine sugar.

2. Cut the red part into rounds with a French vegetable scoop, sprinkle with maraschino and sugar, or with cherry brandy, and serve in tall glasses.

3. Prepare small pink melon-balls as above, and serve on heart lettuce with blanched and shredded almonds, and French dressing made with lemon or orange juice in place of vinegar.

4. Break the melon pulp somewhat, with a fork, and place in a freezer without the dasher. Let stand two hours, packed in ice and salt, and serve in sherbert cups, with or without a "cocktail" dressing; or, serve in the scooped-out shell of the melon, chilled and garnished with a wreath of vines, leaves or blossoms, as a punch bowl.

5. Scrape the red pulp and save the juice. To one gallon of pulpy liquid add two cups of sugar, with lemon juice or sherry, or both, to taste. Freeze as a sherbert, adding, when half frozen, three stiff-beaten egg whites. Finish freezing and serve garnished with fancy shapes of fresh melon.

6. Cut a "plug" in a fine melon, fill with any preferred wine or grape juice and let ripen on ice 12 hours. Serve whole and carve at table or serve sliced as preferred.

7. Cut the melon into inch slices, remove the rind, cut in rounds or ovals, removing the center. Fill these rings with a salpicon of pale colored fruits, garnished with a maraschino cherry, or candied angelica or candied mint leaves.

OUR Correspondents

John Callahan of West Virginia would like to have some Peace Page reader give him a recipe for making elderberry wine.

Cornie Burchfield lives in Tennessee in the district swept by the storm of August 3. He says that it lasted five hours and did more than a million dollars' damage. Many lives were also lost. Many homes were washed away and only a small percentage of the occupants were saved, according to the writer.

W. T. H., an old soldier of Illinois, believes in giving women the right to vote. He says that in a recent election in his town 43 women voted, not one of them spoiling her ticket. Five of the men who have been used to voting spoiled theirs. W. T. H. wonders where the old veterans are and why they do not write.

Enjoyment is obtained by N. E. B. of West Virginia in reading the inspiring letters published on the Peace Page. He thinks that getting the views and ideas of so many different people is really an education within itself.

T. C. Harbaugh of Ohio wishes to correct The Blade in printing the name of Abram Dewitt Newkirk as the author of the poem, Betsy's Banner. Mr. Harbaugh says that he is the author, the poem first appearing in the old New York Clipper many years ago. Harbaugh asserts that he has been engaged in literary work for the past 50 years. When a reader sends in some poetry, please be sure the author's name is correct.

Many Peace Page readers will be glad to know that Cherokee Girl is improving. She hopes for cooler weather in order that she may recover her health more rapidly. She and her mother expect to visit her brother in Joplin for a few weeks. We hope she has a pleasant rest.

Nora Baker of Ohio would like a good recipe for making sour dough bread like the cowboys made in the west 25 years ago. Can someone who has had experience help out this member of the Peace Page family?

CHEESE CUSTARD—Beat up four eggs, add one gill boiling milk, three tablespoonfuls grated cheese, salt, pepper and red pepper to season; divide into small buttered molds, stirring all the time, so as not to let cheese settle. Stand molds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within one-half inch of top; simmer until set. Turn out on to rounds of fried bread and serve garnished with parsley.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

In Camp.

Are persons who live in a city allowed to enter your ranks? My home is in Portland, but I am camping on my uncle's farm. There is a lovely creek that runs past our tent. Only yesterday I found a trout about seven inches long. We catch crawfish by the dozen and as this is all new to me; I am kept very busy and deeply interested.

Just across the creek from us there is an old log, the corner block of a grist mill that is said by some to be the first one of its kind in Oregon. I would like to receive letters from boys and girls who are fortunate enough to be in this pleasant circle.—Frances A. Belton, Forest, Oregon.

We welcome Frances and hope to hear from her again. Why not join us for all the time?—M. H.

A Fishing Trip.

We, Walter Nealon, age 17, and Herbert Wilson, age 18, of Watson, Tenn., are two boys who live in the mountains of Tennessee, where the cool breezes are blowing most all the time. We will tell you of one of our fishing trips.

We equip ourselves with a camping outfit, fishing tackle, plenty of fish bait, bread enough to last for the trip, lard and a small piece of meat for fear that our fish might be a failure. Well, the first thing we do after getting to the creek is to take a swim. Then after the swimming comes the fishing. We had very good luck as it did not take long for us to catch enough for our meal, then we went to the camp and prepared our meal, which tasted like more.

We had spent a happy day and one long to be remembered. We would like to hear from the boys and girls of our age and will answer all cards and letters received.—Herbert Wilson, Walter Nealon.

James Pearson, Oceanside, Cal., wants to hear from eastern girls and boys.

SHORT AND SWEET

Lucille Leatherman would like letters from California and New Mexico. She lives at Wadsworth, O.

I would like to know where I can get the music to the Old Flag Never Touched the Ground, says Flora B. Knisely, Baraga, Mich.

Irene Waite, Port Angeles, Wash., is eight years old and during vacation is enjoying reading and helping her mother, but she is eager for school to begin again.

Frank Smathers, Canton, N. C., is in the eighth grade. Their school is a small one in a grove, but it is well equipped and supports 11 grades.

Walter Colton, Dayton, O., 17 Caroline street, wants to hear from the boys and girls. Why don't you write us about your fine city, Walter?

Helen Dale Beard, Arbordale, W. Va., believes in getting an education. She received her free school diploma when she was 13.

Chloe Kite, 11, Baileytown, Tenn., describes a visit to her aunt. With her brother and sister they climbed a mountain, ate huckleberries and gathered ferns. In the afternoon they had a very exciting time coasting down hill in an old buggy.

Allie May Lozier, Lincoln, Ill., lives in town, and takes piano lessons. She has a sister in the second grade at school, and also a pet cat, Bill.

Myrtle Gay Pierson, Frametown, and Bessie Ruth Johnson, Strange Creek, W. Va., ask for cards.

Salla Marshall, Wayne, W. Va., expects to teach next year. Then she must send us a good teacher letter.

Leonard Hare, Oceanside, Cal., asks for cards.

Claud H. Minton, Paisley, Ore., loves to ride and to hunt. He wishes Wild Rose and Iva G. E. would write again.

Sarah Bachman, Poultney, N. Y., is now on her summer vacation at Lake Keuka. The scenery along the lake is beautiful, and Sarah enjoys the boating and bathing. She can row a boat, and likes to fish. Sarah is 11 years old in the sixth grade at school. Across Lake Keuka there is a sulphur spring and they row over there just a mile across the lake from Sarah boards, to get a drink of sulphur water.

English M. P. Predicts Vote For Women

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Writing in a London newspaper, J. M. Hogge, a prominent member of parliament, predicts victory for the women suffragists as a result of the splendid work women are doing to assist in prosecuting the war. He says:

"Women have done splendidly during the war, from the mother, who has given her son and watches the casualty list with anxiety through the long weary months to the woman who is doing navy work in our munition factories."

"The fact of women has been made patent to the most cynical woman-hater. She has become ubiquitous, and what she is doing is daily convincing sceptics about her vote. Personally, I have never had any difficulty about the franchise, as I am in favor of everyone having a vote at the age of twenty-one.

"I do not doubt that if the man in the field and in hospitals recovering from honorable wounds were asked they would enthusiastically agree to put the Red Cross nurse on any franchise she desired. But this is true of more than the Red Cross nurse. Wherever women are working and whatever they are doing, they are impressing the public mind with the ability, the thoroughness and the efficiency of their work.

"To lose the interest of these zealous women in the days to come would be pure folly, and the only way to retain this interest in the great national movement is to give them the vote, which concession, I feel is now bound to come."

"We are looking forward to a new patriotism, or rather an intensified patriotism, after the war. Woman more than man can assist in that renaissance, and to leave them out of any new register would be to put a damper on their enthusiasm, and induce in them the regretable feeling that the nation was prepared to use them when their services were most necessary, valuable and indispensable, and to sidetrack them with little show of gratitude and even less consideration when the need for those services had disappeared.

"To many people the part that women have played during the war has been the greatest surprise of all. They never suspected before the great conflict broke out that women could adapt herself to so many purposes. It never occurred to them that the day would come when woman's labor would be substituted for man's labor in practically every sphere of usefulness—in banks, country-house, the factory, on the tramway car and the railway; indeed, wherever the demand for labor has arisen woman has responded to the call and shown herself competent to fit the job.

"If women can do the work of men they can debate the problems connected with that work as ably; they can form opinions about the daily interests of life as accurately, and they can exercise the franchise as intelligently.

"The opponents of the franchise for woman before the war more or less argued that political power must ultimately rest upon physical force. Woman has shown her physical force in productive channels that have materially assisted the nation to prosecute the war. Her war work has been definite form of physical force, and those who put their reliance upon this argument have had it rudely shattered by the facts.

"The munitions have destroyed the last refuge of the anti-suffragist."

Theory of Bubbles

Bubbles are round because the air which forms the inside of the bubble pushes with equal strength against all parts of the thin film of water that surrounds it. It presses equally against the sides of the bubble at all timess, so that if you blow more air into the inclosure, the bubble will be enlarged the same amount all over, and still continue perfectly round.

The word 'khaki" was not used in the way it is today until the Boer war.

POETS' CORNER

A Dream of the Flag.

1777.

A woman sat in the silent room,
Lit by the candle's flickering flame,
Sewing on through the shadowy gloom,
While glorious thoughts with stitches came.

A glow of crimson, a gleam of white,
As the banner lay across her knees.
The color catches the candle light,
In its longing to fly to the breeses free.

Blue as the breadth of the boundless sea,
Flecked with the blazing stars of night,
Glad with the light of the sunshine free,
It waved a promise blessed and bright.

1781.

Lifted the veil of future years,
Scattered the mists that around them float,
The young republic, mid hopes and fears,
Rides to the ring of the bugle note.

She rides to the beat of conquering drum,
To the cheer of the charge and the torch's flare,
As onward the lines of the redcoats come,
And our flag floats out on the Yorktown air.

When the smoke has cleared from the battle line,
And roars of angry cannon cease,
The flag of the sky and the glad sunshine
Float radiant over a land of peace.

1812.

But while the century yet was young,
America called on her sons again,
For over the land the warcry rung
From mountain crest to ocean main.

And again the flag, with its sunny hues,
Thrilled at the kiss of the ocean breeze,
As the Yankee ships with their stalwart crews
Danced on the waves of the threatening seas.

And when in the midst of the lurid night
The sea was aflame and the sky was red,
The flag, with its colors gleaming bright,
Proudly rose through the gloom o'erhead.

And victory crowned our arms once more,
And peace a hov'ring angel form,
Spread her pinions from shore to shore,
To smile in sunshine and droop in storm.

1845.

Yet still as the years went echoing by,
Contentions new in our land arose,
And again to the sound of the rallying cry
Our soldiers subdued the border foes.

1861.

Ah, lowering dark was our country's sky
When out of the south the storm came forth;
Portentious and black, it mounted high
Till lightnings flashed in the startled north.

Dyed deeper crimson with blood of her sons,
Torn with bullet and saber stroke,
Undaunted in face of the thundering guns,
The flag of our country for Union spoke.

Those four long years, while the breach grew wider,
'Twixt northern blue and southern gray,
Till the nation, with Lincoln's hand to guide her,
Saw at last the sunset of battle day.

For thirty years, while the wounds were healing,
Thirty years and a little more,
The cruel burden of bitter feeling
North and South for each other bore.

1898.

Until, when the century's years were numbered,
There fell a moment ordained by fate,
When the nation's spirit that long had slumbered,
Woke in the springtime of 'ninety-eight.

Woke when beneath the sullen waters
Went down the flag of the gallant Maine,
And America's outraged sons and daughters
Joined in the warcry once again.

And North and South became one forever,
Beneath the flag with its fifty stars,
For the heart of love that no strife can sever,
Has melted the bondage of hatred's bars.

The Sound of Rain

By Madison Cawein.

Upon the heath the winds are laid; and starkly
The thistles stand; their gaunt heads stiffly massing,
Unmoving, stone-like, save when some one passing
Stirs with his cloak their stalks that rustle darkly.

And Heaven and Earth are grayly one another's;
Mist-bound in one; the twain no more divided;
As when two friends having, in grief, confided,
Each one forgets his sorrow in the other's.

Now to and fro the thistle's plumes are driven;
And with the rush of rain the hush is riven—
Like a loud answer to a look replying.

One hears the wild rain whirling, and the thistle,
Wind-whipt and torn, thin in the tempest whistle,
And grief unutterable fills the breast with sighing.

Poems Wanted.

Blue Belle.

Johnstown Flood, to G. D. Boyce, Esty, W. Va.

No Mansion There, to Paul Selfridge, Connewango Valley.

"One day when I was going by that part of Holborn christened high," to G. R. Wagoner, Marengo, Ind.

Mrs. C. L. Massey, Jonesboro, Ind. instead of Tenn, asked recently for a poem.

"When you and I were young, Maggie."

"In the harbor of home, sweet home," and "I'm not going to cry any more," to Erma M. Crites, Sonia, Mich.

Champagne Charley.

The Chieftain's Daughter.

"Can a lily grow if its leaves are chilled?" to Mrs. M. V. Hungerford, Kalamazoo, Mich

Preacher's Vacation.

Ben Bolt.

"The Irshman returning to his old home at Erin."

Indian Student, to Miss M. L. Brown, Munith, Mich.

The Garden of Promise

By Francis McKinnon, Morton.

I have a little garden
That's all my very own;
And I may weed and tend it,
And keep it all alone.
If I am only faithful,
And tend my garden right,
It will reward my labor
With scores of blossoms bright.

God sends the rain and sunshine
To meet my garden's needs;
So if I plant no flowers,
'Twill all grow up in weeds.
I can not see the blossoms,
Or guess what they will be;
For all the little seedlings
Look much alike to me.

My mother says the flowers
All come to life that way—
The seeds look dry and withered,
But they will bloom some day.
And so I hide the seeds from sight,
That they may sleep and grow!
Until at last they awaken,
A brave and beauteous show.

Another little garden
Is my own heart and mind;
Where I sow seeds of goodness
To keep me sweet and kind.
I cannot see this garden
In which I put the seeds,
But mother says its blossoms
Are loving, helpful deeds.

And so I learn my lessons,
And mind my mamma, too;
And try to be so faithful
In all I have to do.
'Cause mamma says the habits
I form at work and play,
Will blossom into character
Upon a future day.

The Great Divide

Mrs. J. S. McConnel.

It matters little if bright or gray
As we travel the hither side,
The path leads onward, day by day,
Up to the Great Divide.

As our bark sails out from the sheltering shore,
This truth alone we know,
The river of Life bears steadily on
And it has no backward flow.

The way may be compassed by sorrow and tears,
Or it may be a poem of song,
It may be a journey of days or years,
But ever it bears us along.

We may not hasten, we may not wait,
And we may not turn aside.
Borne steadily on by relentless Fate
We come to the Great Divide.

If only our longing eyes might see
What lies beyond the bar,
If only the pearly gates might be
Left but a little ajar.

But we stretch our hands in vain appeal
To the loved ones gone before.
No answering voices echo back
As their boat keels touch the shore.

No sweet assurance, no message dear,
From friends beloved and fond,
To comfort the hearts that are grieving here
Or tell us what lies beyond.

Close, heart to heart, our lives may trend
As we travel the hither side,
But each alone, at the journey's end,
Must compass the Great Divide.

To the Returning Blue-Birds

(Written during the civil war by an Iowa man, Dawson T. Kelly.)

Here again with joy returning,
Ere the flowers the groves adorning,
Waking us from winter's mourning,
With your gentle notes of love.
Now my heart is filled with pleasure,
List'ning to your song's gay measure,
Gazing on your wings of azure,
Like the clear deep blue above.

From the southern cypress bowers,
From the land that once was ours,
Swift to hail the northern flowers,
Ye have come to us again.
O'er the scenes of war's dread ruin,
Ye have seen the wild undoing,
Shot and sell and sabre strewing
Ghastly forms upon the plain.

Ye have heard the soldier sighing,
On his straw forlornly lying,
As he turned his eyes when dying,
On your passing wings of blue.
Now around his bride ye hover,
Whose love-lighted dream is over,
Tell her of her dying lover,
Still to love and freedom true.

Where the loved in death lie sleeping,
Little ones and mothers weeping,
Watch your flight from distance sweeping,
Fathers, husbands, come no more.
Your return to carol o'er us,
Sons nor brothers can restore us,
Ye have sung their funeral chorus,
Ere ye left war's gloomy shore.

Ye have passed where gaurds were treading,
Foes, who once were friends, dividing,
Through the lines, your blue wings gliding,
None could stay your gentle flight;
With your free permit from heaven,
Countersign nor pass was given,
Where the Union light is driven
From the verge of treason's night.

Gentle birds, while ye are telling
Notes of love around my dwelling,
Hope within my heart is swelling,
Freedom's sweet return to see.
When like you in friendship blending,
North and South no more contending,
While our songs unite, ascending,
Hail our happy Union free.

WHY WOMEN WRITE LETTERS

To Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Women who are well often ask "Are the letters which the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. are continually publishing, genuine?" "Are they truthful?" "Why do women write such letters?"

In answer we say that never have we published a fictitious letter or name. Never, knowingly, have we published an untruthful letter, or one without the full and written consent of the woman who wrote it.

The reason that thousands of women from all parts of the country write such grateful letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives, once burdened with pain and suffering.

It has relieved women from some of the worst forms of female ills, from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, nervousness, weakness, stomach troubles and from the blues.

It is impossible for any woman who is well and who has never suffered to realize how these poor, suffering women feel when restored to health; their keen desire to help other women who are suffering as they did.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Myrtle Reed.

Will you kindly publish a biographical sketch of Myrtle Reed, the author? —H. E. T., Rushford, N. Y.

Myrtle Reed McCullough, the author, was born in Chicago on September 27, 1874, and died in 1911. She was the daughter of H. V. and Elizabeth A. Reed. In 1898 she graduated from the West Division high school in Chicago and began writing a few years later. On October 23, 1866, she was married to James Sydney McCullough. Myrtle Reed was the author of the following: Love Letters of a Musician, The Spinster Book, Lavender and Old Lace, Pickaback Songs, The Shadow of Victory, The Master's Violin, The Book of Clever Beasts, At the Sign of the Jack o' Lantern, A Spinner in the Sun, Love Affairs of Literary Men, Flower of the Dusk, Old Rose and Silver.

Aberration of Light.

I would like an explanation in these columns of aberration of light.—R. L. S., Fincastle, Ohio.

Aberration of light is a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. In aberration of sphericity parallel rays of light pass from one point to a lens with a refractive surface, those rays passing near the circumference being brought to a focus at one point and those passing near the center at another point. The intermediate rays focus at a point between the other two. Thus on a portion of the axis of the lens there will be a series of focal points, and the effect will be a blurred and bent image. To correct this defect the structure of the lens is such that its power of refraction diminishes from the center to the circumference, and consequently the rays farthest from the axis are less refracted.

Aberration of refrangibility is explained as follows: When a ray of white light traverses on a lens, the different rays composing it, being unequally refrangible, are dispersed. The violet rays, being the most refrangible, are brought to a focus at one point, and the red rays, less refrangible, at another. If a screen were placed where the violet rays are brought to a focus, a series of concentric colored circles would be formed, the central being of violet, and the circumference of a red color. The reverse effect would be produced if the screen was placed at the focus of the red rays. Under ordinary circumstances the error of refrangibility due to the optical construction of the eye is not observed, as for vison at near distances the interval between the focal point of the red and violet rays is very small. If you look at a candle flame through a bit of cobalt blue glass, which transmits only the red and blue rays, the flame may appear violet surrounded by blue, or blue surrounded by violet, according as you have accommodated the eye for different distances. Red surfaces always appear nearer than violet surfaces situated in the same plane, because the eye has to be accommodated more for the red than for the violet, and consequently you imagine them to be nearer. If you contemplate red letters or designs on a violet ground the eye soon becomes fatigued, and the designs may appear to move.

Michigan Divorce Law.

Please explain the divorce law of Michigan, giving the grounds on which one may obtain a divorce in that state. —F. F., Breckenridge, Mich.

Residence within the state for one year is required by the divorce law of Michigan. Causes for absolute divorce in the state are felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the court for cruelty and neglect to provide.

Nebula of Orion.

I would like to know something about the nebula of Orion, a description of which you published some time ago.—W. H. S., Waterford, Pa.

Nebula is the name given in astronomy to certain luminous cloudy patches in the sky. They retain the same relative positions as the stars, thus distinguishing them from comets that appear to wander across the stars. A nebula is composed of little stars, the rays of light blending together so as to produce a confused luminous appearance.

One of the most remarkable nebulae is that which is situated in the sword-handle of Orion and about the multiple star Orionis. It is visible faintly to the naked eye. Huygens is given credit for first noticing it in 1656. Nebulous streamers are now connected with bright nucleus wind through the whole consellation of Orion. All the brighter stars of this constellation except Betelgeuse appear to be related to one another by their similarity both of spectra and of proper motion. It seems probable that they are actually situated in the nebula and in some way connected with it. The nebula of Orion is irregular, the boundaries being ill defined. The form suggests the appearance of curdled liquid or wreaths of smoke.

John Alden.

I would like to know something of the life of John Alden.—C. C. B., Herold, W. Va.

John Alden, of the Plymouth colony, was born in England in 1599, and died in Massachusetts, September 12, 1687. His name was made familiar to the people through reading Longfellow's poem, The Courtship of Miles Standish. Alden was originally a cooper of Southampton, and being employed to make repairs on the Mayflower, came over in her with the Pilgrim Fathers. Some accounts say that he was the first to step from the boat on the rock at Plymouth. Alden married Priscilla Mullens. Tradition, as used by Longfellow, had it that he had previously pleaded the cause of Miles Standish. For over 50 years Alden was a colonial magistrate, being highly esteemed for his sagacity.

Vermont Divorce Laws.

Please tell me the grounds on which one can obtain a divorce in the state of Vermont.—L. B., Wincoski, Vt.

In Vermont one year of residence is required before you can obtain a divorce. In addition to adultery the causes for absolute divorce in this state are imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide and absence seven years without being heard from.

Knights of Golden Circle.

Please tell me something in the Columns concerning the Knights of the Golden Circle and the number of members there were.—F. G. C., Clarence, Ia.

The Knights of the Golden Circle was a secret organization in the United States established a few years before the Civil War. It was formed with the object of destroying the republic and setting up a great southern empire, with negro slavery as its cornerstone, and also with the purpose of controlling the great commercial interests of cotton, sugar and tobacco. It also opposed the drafting of soldiers. The Golden Circle intended to embrace in the territory of the new government a radius of 1,200 miles, with Havana, Cuba, as its center. This would include parts of Central America. The organization was never fully consummated. Finally it became a part of the Order of American Knights, organized by C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York, its object being to resist the draft, give aid to the Confederate cause, and to establish a northwestern confederacy. In 1864 the membership was estimated from 350,000 to 800,000.

Rockefeller Institute.

Please give an account of the Rockefeller Institute in these columns.—C. A. R., Maxwell, Ia.

The Rockefeller Institute for medical research was incorporated on June 14, 1901, with Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, as president. Rockefeller pledged $200,000 to the board of scientific directors, to be drawn upon at their discretion during a period of 10 years, for preliminary work. Scholarships and fellowships were created and distributed to the existing laboratories throughout the country, to enlist the cooperation of various investigators, to aid some promising lines of research which could not previously be continued for lack of funds, and to discover who and where were the persons who desired to undertake research work and what were their qualifications. At the end of the first year it was decided to centralize the most important lines of work in the institute's own laboratory under a competent head and special equipment. In June of 1901 Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 for this purpose. A plot in New York city at East Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, consisting of 26½ city lots, was secured for the erection of a building to house the institute. Dr. Simon Flexner, of of the University of Pennsylvania, became its director in 1903.

The following departments are provided for: Pathology, bacteriology, physiological and pathological chemistry, physiology, comparative zoology, pharmacology and experimental therapeutics. The purpose of the institute is research and not instruction, but it exerts considerable influence on medical education. It endeavors to apply the latest discoveries in science to problems connected with the prevention and cure of disease.

When the hospital of the institute was opened in 1910, Rockefeller gave an additional $3,820,000, making an income bearing endowment of $6,420,000, and a total endowment, including grounds and buildings, of $8,240,000. In the hospital the closest scientific study is given to obscure pathological conditions, such as heart disease, pneumonia and infantile paralysis.

Japan in War.

I would like to know what part Japan has taken in the present European war and whether it has declared war on Germany.—J. M. H., Kansas, Illinois.

Japan entered the present European war during August, 1914. Soon after her entrance she effected the capture of some German possessions in the far east. That seems to be as far as she has gone in actual fighting. But Japan has assisted the entente allies in other ways during the struggle. At the beginning of the war Russia was greatly hampered by lack of arms and ammunition. Russia had millions of men available for fighting, but did not possess enough arms and ammunition to make her force felt. Japan came to her assistance by turning out large amounts of war munitions, which she shipped to Russia. The eastern empire has kept Russian troops supplied with planty of ammunition so that recently the czar's power has been felt. Japan also aided in destroying any German commerce that might have been carried on in that part of the Pacific ocean.

Mayflower Passengers.

Please publish a list of the persons who came to this country on the Mayflower.—L. N., Corning, N. Y.

Following is the list of the Mayflower passengers: Isaac Allerton, John Allerton, John Billington, William Bradford, William Brewster, Richard Britterage, Peter Brown ,John Carver, James Chilton, Richard Clarke, Francis Cook, John Crackston, Edward Dotey, Francis Eaton, Thomas English, Moses Fletcher, Edward Fuller, Samuel Fuller, Richard Goodman, John Goodman, Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, Edward Leister, Edward Margeson, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, Degony Priest, John Rigdale, Thomas Rogers, George Soule, Miles Standash, Edward Tilly, Thomas Tinker, John Turner, Richard Warren, William White, Thomas Williams, Edward Winslow, Gilbert Winslow. With these 41 male passengers were 15 male servants, whose names were as follows: Carter, Coper, Ely, Holbeck, Hooke, Langemore, Latham, Minter, Moore, Prower, Sampson, Story, Thompson, Trevore, Wilder.

Mississippi River.

Will you kindly publish a description of the Mississippi river in this department, describing its course—G. W., Asworth, Ga.

The Mississippi is the main stem of the greatest drainage system of North America, and one of the greatest in the world, having an area of 1,257,000 square miles. The Mississippi extends nearly the entire length of the United States, from within 100 miles of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, in a water course of about 2,500 miles, and forms the boundary, total or partial, of 10 states—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, on the west, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east. It has about 100,000 tributaries, 240 large enough to figure on small sized statistical charts. The greatest of its tributaries are the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Red, White, Yazoo and St. Francis.

The source of the river could not be on a lower level than its mouth, for then it would be impossible to flow the way it does. At its extreme sourse the surface of the water at its mean elevation is 1,535 feet above the level of the sea. On the other hand, at New Orleans the mean water elevation is eight feet above sea level, and at its mouth is 1.8 feet.

Miscellaneous.

H. T., Kibbie, Mich.—Our references do not contain anything concerning what you designate as a grass hog.

E. G. S., Livermore, Cal.—The Mexican war cost the United States about $100,000,000 and the lives of 13,000 of the 100,000 soldiers engaged.

V. S. C., Linden, Pa.—Nothing is contained in our references concerning the religious sect you mention.

C. D. B., Ada, Ohio.—An article on the navies of the world was published on August 3.

L. E. D., West Liberty, Ia.—Write to the commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C., for your information.

L. T. Wansby, Ohio.—Most of the pension laws provide for the pensioning of dependents of veteran soldiers eligible to a pension.

J. J., Eagle Lake, Minn.—An article on Melchizedek was published in The Blade of June 1.

J. T. C., Willis, Va.—The popular vote for president for the past several years when elections took place was published on July 27.

T. W. N., Holton, Mich.—Biographies of both Hughes and President Wilson have been published. Please secure your information from them.

W. H. B., Bristol, Tenn.—Your question was answered on July 27.

M. L. F., Oswego, N. Y.—You will have to consult some New York attorney for the answer to your legal question.

YUKON TERRITORY

Gov. Black Talks About the Canadian Frontier and How It Is Governed.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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Dawson, Yukon Territory.

I HAVE just had an interview with the governor of northwestern Canada. I refer to the Hon. George Black, the commissioner of Yukon territory. His dominions begin within 80 miles of the Pacific ocean and they extend to the Arctic. They are a thousand miles long, and in places 800 miles wide. They comprise almost as much land as either Germany or France, and altogether are equal to one-third of Alaska. The country is separated from Alaska by the international boundary, which crosses the Yukon river about 100 miles from Dawson, where this letter is written.

Dawson is the chief town of the territory. It is the seat of government and the headquarters of the mounted police. Here the judges hold court, and here is the residence of the commissioner, who lives in state on the east bank of the Yukon. The government house is a large yellow frame building with a great porch at the front, upheld by massive square columns. There is a beautiful lawn in front of it and wide beds of pansies line the walk that leads to the entrance. In its rear are gardens filled, in summer, with the most delicious vegetables grown in the Yukon, and connected with them are the hothouses that supply the tomatoes and cucumbers on the commissioner's table.

The government house is the social court of the territory. The commissioner entertains a great deal. His wife is an American woman, the daughter of George M. Munger, formerly of Chicago, and now of Los Angeles. Mrs. Black is well known in our social circles. She made her debut in Washington during the administration of President Cleveland, and was often entertained at the White House. She is a beautiful woman with social ability that fits her to be the first lady of the Yukon. She and the commissioner are good companions and good mixers. They go out camping together and take long tours through the wilds, where the gun and fishing rod supply most of the food.

The commissioner knows his territory. He came to the Yukon as a young man at the time of the gold rush. He was born in New Brunswick, and had just begun the practice of law there when the stampede of the Klondike occurred He came to mine gold, but after a time left the diggings and hung out his shingle as a lawyer in Dawson He did well at the law, and was soon elected a member of the Yukon legislative council. When the present party came in he was chosen by the premier to be commissioner of the Yukon, and has held that office from then until now.

Geraniums and Roses.

It was in the commissioner's office in the administration building that I chatted with Gov. Black about his dominions. Yukon is so close to our territory, and its resources and other characteristics are so much the same that it might be called Canadian Alaska. Therefore, the most of what Mr. Black says may be considered true for our country as well.

There was a box of red geraniums in one of the windows, some wild roses in another and a bowl of black pansies, each as big around as a tumbler, on the commissioner's desk. I referred to these flowers and spoke of the wonderful vegetation which now covers the country, saying how different it is from what I had expected to find in the cold lands of the arctic. The commissioner said:

"Our summers are as warm and pleasant as those of southern Canada. The only difference is in length of the season, and that does not affect growth so much as many suppose. Plants live upon light, and we have about one-third more light than you have in the same length of summer. By the middle of May darkness practically leaves us, and we have one hundred or more days when we can read our newspapers out in the open at midnight. Your dawn in the States begins about 4 o'clock in the morning and the light lasts until 8 in the evening. The sun works for you only 16 hours of the day. He works for us almost 24. In the summer we have light all day and all night. Growth begins in April when the crocuses come up through the snow. We plant our gardens by the middle of May, and by the latter part of June have vegetables to eat. Our chief summer month is July, although the frosts do not come until the middle of September. After that we have Indian summer and the hills are ablaze with gold."

Good Farming.

"Is there much of your country adapted to farming?" I asked

"Yes, as far as the markets of the far north are concerned. The country is virgin land covered with trees. The trees are stunted except in the river bottoms, where they are larger. We have meadows in the south and southwest, and also great areas that can be used for grazing. Dr. Dawson, who made a survey of the territory, said that we have 88,000,000 acres which can be utilized either for crops or for grazing. He compared the Yukon with some of the inland provinces of Russia where they successfully raise oats, rye, barley, flax and hemp. During the past few years we have been growing oats and potatoes and other vegetables all along the Yukon valley. We have grown on the islands of the Yukon two tons of oats-hay to the acre, and we have one farmer on the Stewart river who has harvested 26 tons of hay in a summer. The hay is worth more than $50 per ton.

I here referred to Chicken Billy's farm on the banks of the Yukon, and to the $10,000 crop of potatoes of which I have written.

The commissioner said:

"There is no doubt but that potatoes will grow well here. If they are planted in the right soil and properly cultivated they are equal to any potatoes brought in from outside. Here about Dawson we grow as much as 200 tons in a season. The yield is large. On one of the islands 175 pounds of potatoes, planted in May, yielded more than 8,000 pounds in September. It is estimated that we use something like $200,000 worth of potatoes each year, the most of which crop is grown right here on the Yukon. We also raise beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, peas and beans. There is a great deal of hothouse farming. The larger mining operators have their own gardens and greenhouses, and thus greatly reduce the expense of feeding their men. We have so much light that we can raise vegetables under glass. Practically all of our tomatoes and cucumbers are grown that way."

"Will the country ever become an agricultural one?"

"Not in the sense that people will come here to farm in order to ship their crops to other parts of the world. The most of the farming will be done for the local community, and that means for the miners."

"But will not the mines soon play out?"

"I think not," replied Commissioner Black. "The country, as a whole, is practically unprospected, and the improved methods of mining are enabling us to work more and more territory, where, in the past, the gold output was so low that it did not pay. Up to the present, the most of the gold that has come out of this region has been from placer deposits. We have already mined more than $185,000,000 from the Klondike district alone, and we are still taking out millions each year. The first of the gold was won by the individual miner, but, within the past 10 years, a great deal has been gotten out by dredges and hydraulic machinery. Many of the original creeks are still undredged, the greater part of the Klondike valley has yet to be turned over, and there are gold beds in the Indian river basin that are still to be tested. Dominion creek, for instance, is 30 miles long, and the most of it will pass through the dredges. It is safe to say that there are many millions still left in the ground. Our output of gold is now about $5,000,000 per annum, and I expect that average to keep up for years to come."

Placer Mining.

"How about placer mining in other parts of your territory?"

"Color has been found in almost all the streams that enter into the Yukon. Mining has been profitably done on the Stewart river, 150 miles from the Klondike, and also on the tributaries of the Big Salmon, half way between Dawson and our southern boundary. In fact, there seems to be goldbearing territory all the way from here to California, and a great part of it has not been prospected."

"Is there any quartz gold in this vicinity?"

"That question is yet to be answered," replied the commissioner. "Quartz mining is a rich man's proposition. Placer mining can be done without capital, and our people have been so busy taking out the placer gold, which was easy to get, that they have paid little attention to quartz. Large capital may yet develop great quartz mines here. But, so far, no rich ones have been discovered. Nevertheless there must have been mountains of gold quartz here in the past, in order to have filled the rich gold-bearing creeks and the Klondike valley with the almost two hundred million dollars' worth of gold we have gotten out of it. The gold-bearing creeks all seem to flow from the Dome, a mountain about 3,000 feet above Dawson. Many think that mountain ought to be underlaid with gold quartz, but, so far, none of much value has been found.

"In the last two years they have been finding veins of galena, silver and lead in the Stewart river district," the commissioner continued. "That ore is much the same as that which made the Kootenay famous. They shipped 1,100 tons of it last year to the San Francisco smelters, and, I understand, that its value averaged $300 per ton. The character of that ore, in the future, will run into values of $1,000 and upward a ton."

"Is there much of such ore?"

"No one can tell yet the exact extent of the deposits. They are finding considerable float, and no one can predict the discoveries of the future. That is true of the most of this territory. The country has hardly been scratched. I suppose the same is true of Alaska."

I asked the commissioner to say something as to the big game of his territory. He replied:

"This is one of the best big game regions of the North American continent. All shooting is licensed and restricted ,and so far, there is no indication of the game playing out. We have an abundance of moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goats. Ten thousand caribou may sometimes be seen moving along over the country. Such a drove will not turn aside for anything. You can drive with a motor car through it while it is crossing a mountain wagon road.

"Indeed, I know of places here where you can go moose hunting in an automobile and that within 25 miles of Dawson. Our moose are among the largest of the world. Their horns have often a spread of five or six feet, and it is not uncommon to kill caribou whose antlers will average over thirty points.

"What other game have you?"

"We have mountain sheep whose flesh is more delicious than that of any other game animal. We have plenty of bear, both black and grizzly. We have wild birds of many varieties, including duck, geese, snipe and crane. We have five varieties of grouse. We have pheasants and ptarmigan. The latter changes its brown coat of the summer to rosy white in the winter. According to law there is no limit to the shooting of bear, wolves and small game. As to other big game, we issue licenses that give the holder the right to shoot two moose, six caribou and six sheep in a season."

The conversation here turned to the government of the Yukon, when, in response to my questions, the commissioner said:

"The Yukon territory has federal and local officials, the constitution defining their powers. The federal officials are appointed by the federal government. They are the commissioner who governs the territory, the controller who handles all federal moneys and the postmaster and collector of customs. We also have a surveyor, an inspector of fisheries, a timber and land agent, and a number of mining recorders. All of these men have their clerks and assistants.

"As to the local officials, they are appointed by the commissioner. They are the superintendents of road and bridge construction, the territorial secretary and treasurer, the medical health officials and others. In addition there is the legislative council of the territory. This is elected by the people, and it corresponds to your legislatures. It votes the moneys for taxes, and makes the laws subject to the veto of the commissioner."

The roads of the Territory of Yukon are said to be better than those of Alaska. I asked the commissioner how they are handled. He replied:

"Our roads are built by the federal government ,which gives us an appropriation each year for the purpose. The money is placed at the disposal of the commissioner and the council, and it is expended by the commissioner on the vote of the council."

"How much road have you?"

"We have the Overland Trail, running from White Horse to Dawson, which is 350 miles long, and we have also roads from Dawson to the principal mining centers. We have another road from Dawson to the Mayo mining district, which is 200 miles long, and altogether, we have wagon roads to the length of 1,300 miles. All of these roads have a right of way 60 feet in width. Most of them are ballasted, and all are kept in good repair. We are now making an automobile road from here to White Horse and we spent more than $50,000 on it last year. You can go by automobile for hundreds of miles up the Klondike valley and along the creeks where the dredges are working, and you can even climb in a motor car to the top of the Dome, which is more than a half mile higher than Dawson and 27 miles away. One can take an auto ride of several days along the Klondike Auto Belt Line and find eating houses at which he can be served on the way."

"Will you ever have a railroad connecting this country with other parts of Canada and Alaska?"

"Several such roads have been proposed, and it is not impossible that one may be built in the future. At present we need wagon roads more than anything else. We aim to build roads and trails to all the new mining camps to aid the miners in getting supplies and to take their gold out. Our present traffic is transient and will hardly stand the building of railways."

To Grow in Population.

"What do you think of the future of your territory?"

"I expect to see it grow steadily in population and wealth. We have large areas of low-grade gold properties which will employ many men for years to come. This mining will be done with large capital and at fixed wages. We have also extensive deposits of copper and we are now constructing trails to the copper camps. The White river district, for instance, needs only transportation to make it a populous and productive copper mining center. We have a great deal of land that is well adapted to farming. Dr. Dawson estimated that the territory would sustain a population of at least a million farmers, and we have other possibilities in the way of farfarming that may add to our territorial wealth."

Food Prices in Warring Nations

IN all of the warring nations the prices of foodstuffs have advanced greatly since the beginning of the war, but it is in Germany that the prices have soared the highest. The latest estimates place the average increase in prices between July of 1914 and July of 1916 at about 10 0per cent. In the Austro-Hungarian empire the average increase is perhaps not quite so high, and it is placed at about 85 per cent. In Great Britain the average increase in the retail prices of food since the commencement of the war is estimated at about 55 per cent.

In France it has been about 50 per cent, and in Italy about 30 per cent. Russia, because of her vast productive population and agricultural resources, has felt the strain less keenly than any other powers, and while accurate estimates are impossible, it is likely that the average increase in the necessities of life has been only 10 to 15 per cent. Except for the stringent official regulation of the sale and consumption of foodstuffs in Germany, it is probable that the kaiser's subjects would now be facing starvation. Meat, butter, lard, eggs, beans and lentils have soared highest in Germany. Milk and dairye products have become luxuries for the rich. The increase in beef and mutton prices is about 125 per cent, but pork has increased only about 75 per cent. The government has attempted to keep potatoes at a low price, but at times they have been practically unprocurable. In Russia the prohibition of alcohol has effected a saving to the people which probably more than compensates for the increased price of foods.

$50,000 Ty Cobb "Comes Back" Nuxated Iron Makes Him Winner--Greatest Baseball

Batter of all time says Nuxated Iron filled him with renewed life after he was weakened and all run down. Supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that makes men of mark and women of power.

Well known physician who has studied widely in this country and Europe, explains why taking iron enabled Ty Cobb to "come back" so quickly and show such tremendous strength and endurance. Says ordinary nuxated iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—When interviewed in his apartment at Bretton Hall, Ty Cobb said: "Hundreds of people write to me to know how I train and what I do to keep up that force and vitality which enables me to play practically every day of the entire baseball season. They wonder why I can play a better game today than when I was younger.

"The secret is keeping up the supply of iron in my blood—precisely what everyone else can do if they will.

"At the beginning of the present season I was nervous and run down from a bad attack of tonsilitis, but soon the papers began to state Ty Cobb has "come back"—he is hitting up the old stride.' The secret was iron—Nuxated Iron filled me with renewed life.

"Now they say I'm worth $50,000 a year to any baseball team, yet without plenty of iron in my blood I wouldn't be worth five cents. Nuxated Iron supplies that 'stay there' strength and vim that makes men of mark and women of power."

Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Cobb's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience, which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Nuxated Iron has filled me with renewed life and vigor. I play a better game today than when I was younger.

Ty Cobb

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely free from all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit.

But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists—Adv.

E. D. L. Phonograph FREE

This marvelous phonograph is the machine for which the age has been waiting over a quarter of a century. At last it has arrived. A genuine phonograph that will reproduce and play as well as the $50.00 to $100.00 machines, and at a price so low that every home in this land can afford to have one and enjoy the pleasure and education of good music.

Backed by a Million Dollar Firm

A Wonderful Machine

This phonograph is not a plaything for children or just a "make believe" toy, but has all the equipment that you see on the regular $50 machines. The motor runs smoothly and easily. Handle is detached so it can be put away when not in use. Speed regulator gives any speed desired, thereby insuring absolute concert time and making the sound of a singer's voice natural. Without any extra attachments and simply by changing the position of the wonderful sound reproducer, you can play any flat record made—Columbia, Edison, Victor, Pathe, Wonder, etc., or the special Emerson green seal records. Handsomely finished in mahogany, metal parts nickel plated. Large sized horn is finished in black enamel. This wonderful E. D. L. machine you will be proud to own and place on your center table for the entertainment of yourself and guests. It is beautiful in appearance and will give you more genuine pleasure than anything you ever owned. This machine is

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E. D. LIFE, 337 W. MADISON ST., Dept. 9-T-32, CHICAGO.

THIS IS SUMMER IN DAWSON CITY, ALASKA

SUMMER AT DAWSON - SHOWING FLOWERS. MRS. COMMISSIONER BLACK AT THE RIGHT.

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And Asthma TREATMENT sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00, if not, don't. Write for treatment today. Give express office. W. K. STERLINE, 651 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs.

Don't Die in the House. Unbeatable Exterminator. The Recognized Standard Exterminator at Drug & Country Stores. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Used the World Over. Used by U. S. Gov't. Rough on Rats Never Fails. Refuse ALL Substitutes.

LUMBE RINDUSTRY GOOD IN CALIFORNIA FORESTS

A total of more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber was saved by California mills during 1915, according to statistics compiled by the United States forest service. The report includes figures from 136 mills, 35 of which had cut 9 per cent of the total. Of 13 kinds of wood sawed, redwood led with a total of 418,824,000 feet, board measure. With the exception of about 1,000,000 feet, board measure, it was all California timber.

Here's Cleanest Town

The cleanest town in the world is said to be Broek, in Holland. It has been famous for its cleanliness from time immemorial. The yards and streets are paved with bricks of different colors, and kept so scrupulously clean that a lady could, in fine weather, walk anywhere in white satin slippers without fear of soiling them.

The average inhabitant of this earth probably uses more than two pounds of provisions a day.

FOR EXCESSIVE

URIC ACID

Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disorders.

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives. For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains in stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 356 F Post Office Block, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (32 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

LET'S WITHDRAW, FUNSTON ADVISES

Recommends That Pershing's Troops Be Recalled From Post in Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Although Secretary of War Baker refused point blank today, to comment on the report that General Funston has recommended to the war department the immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, it was learned on excellent authority this is the position of the border commander-in-chief.

Funston, in a report sent to the war department last night, declared the object of the Pershing expedition into Mexico—the dispersal of Villa and his band—had been accomplished. Retaining the troops there, under the exceedingly disagreeable restrictions placed on their movements by the state department, was a constant source of trouble, Funston reported.

Big Reserve Force Needed.

They cannot move from present bases, Funston pointed out, and so long as they stay in Mexico a big force must be held in reserve to protect lines of communication.

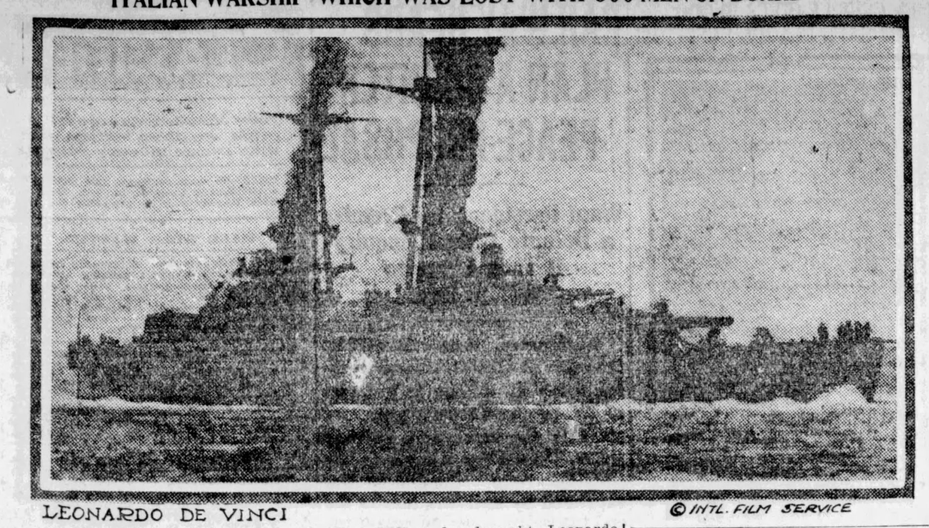
The fact that Funston has made this report has caused great dissatisfaction at the state department, where, it is admitted, it may complicate the negotiations for a commission. The administration wants to keep the troops in Mexico so they may have something to trade on in the proposed negotiations. As a result it is understood here the state department has determined that the Funston report be sent back to the general at San Antonio with instructions that it cannot be considered and must be withdrawn.

Say He Will Stand Pat.

Persons here who known General Funston declare he will stand pat on his recommendation. He would not have made any such suggestions, officials who know him say, unless he was entirely convinced such action was necessary. However, in view of existing conditions, officials declared it was doubtful whether any action would be taken to withdraw Pershing pending the naming of the joint commission.

It is understood the Funston development has made it essential that the American members of the joint commission be named at once. It is expected that Secretary Lansing, on returning here from Annapolis, Monday, will take up names of candidates with President Wilson.

ITALIAN WARSHIP WHICH WAS LOST WITH 300 MEN ON BOARD



LEONARDO DE VINCI

© INTL. FILM SERVICE

The Italian dreadnaught Leonardo Di Vinci, which caught fire, blew up and sank in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, with a loss of 300 lives. It is believed the vessel can be raised and salvaged. The fire is reported to have started in the ship's kitchen.

The Leonardo di Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Cesare and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons and she was 575½ feet long, 91¾ feet beam, and carried a total company of 957 men. Her main battery consisted of 13 12-inch guns and her secondary battery to stand off torpedo attacks was composed of 18 4.7-inch guns. Her engines were 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22.5 knots.

GEORGE V. SPENDS WEEK AT FRONT

Enjoys Himself Immensely When He Surprises Sleeping Soldiers.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 16, via London.—King George has been at the front for a week. His departure yesterday for England was the first information the majority of the troops had of his presence.

The Prince of Wales was with the all sections of the army at work and fields it had won.

The prince af Wales was with the king all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

Visits First Line Trenches.

At one point on the line the king met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, whose corps stormed Montaubon and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt, the king went into the first line British trenches from which Tommy Atkins made his charge.

"Now, I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land and saw the effects of British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which had been wrested from the Germans.

Standing on the edge of a big shell crater, the king looked with a sailor's telescope across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the Bazentins, Longueval and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the German guns were busy, while nearby him a battery of British guns was sending screaming answers.

Goes Into German Dugout.

When the king wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts, General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet and when the king came back up the steps, sniffing, he said, "It smells pretty strong."

A machine gun company of the Lancashires in rest quarters on a French farm was most surprised of all by his visit. Leading the way, the king walked into a barn with its crooked beams and plaster walls and litter of straw on which the men were lying after their turn on the firing line.

The most amazed of the company was one soldier with healthy snore who was the last of those asleep to awaken. Blinking and rubbing his eyes he looked up to see the face of the king. At first he refused to believe that some trick was not being played on him, then, convinced, he scrambled to his feet while the king broke out laughing.

Joffre and Poincare Visit King.

General Joffre came over from his headquarters and President Poincare came from Paris to take lunch with King George and Sir Douglas Haig. On Sunday King George lunched with King Albert of the Belgians.

Throughout the week a moving picture man was doing his best to keep up with the king, while the diffident Prince of Wales was noticeably proficient in slipping out of the picture just as the operator began turning the crank.

DIVE BOATS SINK TWO ENGLISH CRUISERS

One Submarine Sunk and Another Rammed.

London, Aug. 21.—An admiralty statement announces that the British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth have been sunk by German submarines. One of the submarines was sunk and another rammed.

Berlin, Aug. 21, (via Sayville).—The German admiralty issued the following statement:

"A German submarine off the Brest coast on Aug. 19 destroyed a small enemy cruiser and destroyer. Another small cruiser and a battleship, hit by torpedoes, were damaged."

The Nottingham, built in 1912, was a 5,400-ton protected cruiser of the second class. She carried a crew of 380 men and 10 six-inch guns, four three-pounders and two torpedo tubes. She was 430 feet long.

The Falmouth, built in 1910, was of similar type, of 5,250 tons displacement and carried 376 in her crew. Her armament was the same as that of the Nottingham

MRS. LANGTRY TELLS OF SEEING ZEPPELIN RAID

New York, Aug 21.—A thrilling incident of the last Zeppelin raid over England was told today by Lady De Bathe, the famous Lillian Langtry, who arrived here on the American liner St. Paul.

"On the night of August 7," she said, "we heard a loud rattling noise outside. We saw a huge Zeppelin blazing at one end, and slowly rising into the sky in a jerky manner. It gradually disappeared.

"This was one of the Zeppelins which killed a number of horses. One of them, owned by Lord Londonderry, was a Derby favorite."

Mrs. Langtry is on her way to San Francisco to tour the country in vaudeville in a new sketch.

SPANKS BRIDE ON FATHER'S ADVICE; NOW HE'S IN JAIL

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 21.—Because he followed the advice of his father-in-law and spanked his bride of two months, Earl Eustice is in jail. She developed a mania to spend all her evenings in the parks, he said, and all his pleadings that she stay home were in vain.

She also defied her father, who thereupon suggested personal chastisement. When she was spanked she swore out a warrant. Her husband and her parents asked her to try married life over again, but she was obdurate.

BITE OF RATTLESNAKE KILLS A PITTSBURGH MAN

Pittsburgh, August 17. — Gustav A. Link, famous as the taxidermist of Carnegie Institute, died today of a rattlesnake bite received yesterday while showing a den of the reptiles to a class from the University of Pittsburgh.

When bitten in the right hand, yesterday, he concealed the fact until the class was dismissed and then became ill.

Although a serum was brought from the Bronx Zoo, New York, the poison ended the taxidermist's life before the serum could be used.

JOHN W. GATES' WIDOW IS SUED FOR $710,000

New York, Aug. 19.—Robert H. Thorburn has filed a supreme court action to recover $710,000 from the estate of John W. Gates. The widow of Gates and others, defendants, filed a demurrer to the complaint. Thorburn alleges Gates and others conspired in violation of law to corner the Chicago wheat market from 1902 to 1907 and deprived Thorburn of his just profits. He demands triple damages under a federal act.

Ridicule Causes Man to Die by Poison

San Francisco Aug. 16.—J. Kelly Neal, of Duck Hill, Miss., 35, ended his life by poison here yesterday because friends in his home town ridiculed an impediment in his speech, which he had tried in vain to overcome.

The story of why he took his life was told in letters found with his body and made public by the coroner today. He wrote that he preferred to die in San Francisco rather than give his acquaintances in Duck Hill the satisfaction of knowing they had driven him to desperation.

SALOONKEEPERS FEAR DRY WAVE

Hundreds of Public Housekeepers in Pennsylvania Rush to Cover.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—Two hundred and forty saloonkeepers in Philadelphia are ready to quit business before the tidal temperance wave which is sweeping the country puts them out.

More than a thousand places throughout the state are likewise on the ragged edge, seeking a purchaser who is willing to risk his money on the chance that the whisky trust and the brewers may save the day for them.

Real estate brokers making a specialty of handling this class of properties have been loaded down with commissions to sell during the last few months. The lists continue to grow, while the purchasers are becoming fewer in number than ever before.

200 Properties for Sale.

David Lowenstein, a broker, who enjoys a large share of this brokerage, has more than 200 city properties, which may be bought at any price ranging from a few hundred dollars and a brewers' mortgage, to big, downtown saloons quoted at large figures.

Other business brokers are stocked with similar commissions, and while they insist that the volume of saloons for sale at this time has no relation to the growing local option sentiment, they admit that a hard fight will be necessary during the coming election to prevent passage of a local option law.

Lowenstein, in advertising some of his properties, makes this significant reference, "Philadelphia is the safest and best liquor town in America." Today he admitted there is danger of Pennsylvania enacting local option legislation which might jeopard his broadly flaunted advertising catch phrase. He said:

Many Want to Quit.

"Of course, there are persons in the business who want to quit. There are others who have not been successful because of lack of business qualifications. We are not going to have much trouble, because the large cities, like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, York and others, will all go wet and save the day. They will more than overcome the country districts."

Here is one of Broker Lowenstein's most persuasive advertisements:

"Saloon near Baldwin's Locomotive Works doing $400 to $500, but should do $700 weekly. Wonderful chance for live business man. Price, $15,000. Have over a hundred saloons on my list and can locate any man who means business."

Out in the forty-seventh ward Lowenstein has another place which he offers for the modest sum of $22,000. He advertises it as one of the nicest and best paying little stands in the northwestern section; owner retiring; reason for retiring not given.

Slush Fund Growing.

The liquor men's slush fund is growing rapidly. The $5 and $10 books of "discount" stamps are being generally used in the payment of all bills, but the full effect of this tax of 1 cent on every dollar which is paid out will not be realized until Saturday, when bills for the week will be generally paid throughout the city. By arrangement with the Philadelphia Liquor Dealers' association all payments of any volume have been deferred until that time.

When the bills are presented they will be decorated with a neat little "war" stamp, representing a shaving of 1 cent on every dollar called for. The man collecting the bill will be tendered a check in payment for the balance, after the discount has been deducted. The proceeds of this 1 per cent discount will go into the liquor men's war chest to fight local option.

TEXAS STORM KILLED 13 AND COST TWO MILLION

Tropical Hurricane Swept Ten Counties.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 21. — Thirteen lives and property valued at $2,000,000 was the toll of the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and 10 adjacent south Texas counties, Friday night, according to figures compiled today. The dead include nine of the crew of the small freighter Pilot Boy, which foundered. The others killed were Mexicans.

Corpus Christi bore the heaviest property loss, the damage here being estimated at $500,000.

Persian Ministry Collapses.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The fall of the Persian ministry was announced in a brief state department dispatch yesterday, which said that former Foreign Minister Wossough-Fl-Dau-Leh had been ordered to organize a new ministry.

GOITRE

$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

This coupon when filled out and mailed to Dr. W. T. Bobo, Battle Creek, Mich., with 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage is good for one $2.50 Test Treatment FREE by mail in plain package.

Age?.....How old is Goitre?.....yrs.
Nervous?.....Hands Tremble?.....
Do eyes bulge?.....Health?.....
rapidly?.....
Name.....888
Address.....

REMOVED AT HOME—NO OPERATION, NO DANGER

Don't be disfigured by an ugly goitre. It is no longer necessary. I am curing hundreds of long standing cases with my Simple Home Treatment after all other remedies had failed. Over 150,000 cases treated. You may try it without cost or obligation. Hundreds report immediate results. "My goitre is cured, neck normal," writes Mrs. C. W. Howe, of North Jackson, Ohio," and am feeling fine. Great improvement before taking treatment one week." Quickly stops choking, shortness of breath and other disagreeable symptoms. Prevents operation. No danger or interference with work. Send Coupon and get $2.50 Test Treatment FREE.

WRITE TODAY

DR. W. T. BOBO
658 Minty Block Battle Creek, Mich.

BRYAN TO SEEK SEAT IN SENATE

Friend Says He'll Desert Lincoln, Neb., for Asheville, N. C., to Gain Election.

Washington, Aug. 17.—William Jennings Bryan is to leave Nebraska finally after the elections this November. He is to move to his home at Asheville, N. C., and re-enter politics in that state with the idea of being elected later to the United States senate.

This report was brought to Washington yesterday by a Nebraskan, who claims personal knowledge of the plans of Mr. Bryan. It caused something of a flurry among North Carolina politicians here, because they have no senatorship to hand over to him without the displacement of a favorite son of the state.

Defeat Causes Change.

Since his defeat last spring for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, Mr. Bryan has been considering the advisability of quitting Nebraska for new fields. He realizes his popularity in Nebraska was killed when he left the Nebraska delegates at the Baltimore convention in 1912. The state had pledged for Champ Clark and Mr. Bryan worked for Mr. Wilson.

He has farms in three states—North Carolina, Texas and Florida. He has shown a preference for the North Carolina climate.

Will Vote at Lincoln.

It is reported, therefore, that he is to move from his present home in Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., and go to Asheville, N. C., to take up a permanent residence. He will remain at Lincoln until after the elections this fall.

Just how North Carolina will take Mr. Bryan's move cannot be learned. Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic house leader, is a close political friend, but Senators Simmons and Overman have not been followers of the Bryan standard for some years.

HALF AND HALF FOR BRYAN AS TO FUTURE RESIDENCE

Explains Report of His Moving to North Carolina.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 18.—William Jennings Bryan, here yesterday to give his annual chautauqua address, denied the Washington report that he was to quit his Nebraska home and move to North Carolina after the elections this fall.

Mr. Bryan said: "We expect to spend part of our summers in Asheville, but Nebraska is our home and voting place and I have no thought of changing my voting residence."

Mr. Bryan announced that the middle of September would see him taking an active part in the presidential election. He said he would spend a month and a half making speeches in favor of the administration.

INSURGENTS MAY DEFEAT TAX BILL

Many Democrats Opposed to Features in Emergency Revenue Measure.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The senate began debate today on the emergency revenue bill, designed to raise $205,000,000 to fill the depleted treasury and entered upon what may prove to be the last week of the congressional session.

The revenue bill is the last big measure on this session's legislative program and unless too much opposition develops on the Democratic side leaders on both sides were hopeful of adjournment next Saturday. The Republicans will take three days to record their opposition, but will make no effort to delay passage of the bill. Senators Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger, Harding, Curtis and Sherman will present the Republican arguments against the bill.

Fear Democratic Insurgents.

Despite the caucus endorsement of the bill, Democratic leaders did not conceal their fear that the real fight against the bill would be made by insurgents on their own side. Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the Underwood tariff, has given notice of his intention of fighting the tariff commission provision. Senator Phelan of California will make a determined fight against the wine tax, while Senator Pittman of Nevada will lead the opposition to certain features of the munitions tax.

Adjournment will not be postponed by any disagreement over the army bill, which must be re-enacted as a result of President Wilson's veto.

Hay Drops His Fight.

The house tomorrow will pass the bill stripped of the features embodying a revision of the articles of war. The measure then will go to the senate where Senator Chamberlain will insist upon the inclusion of the articles of war in the form desired by President Wilson and the war department.

Mr. Hay has let it be known he will not oppose the measure when it comes back from the senate with the revised articles of war appended.

U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICER PUMMELS SIAMESE PRINCE

Agent at Honolulu Thought He Was a Jap.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Prince Mahid ol Songkla, brother of the king of Siam, who is here today from the Far East, was mistaken for a Japanese at Honolulu and roughly handled, he said, by a United States customs officer. Minister Karavongse of Siam who came here from Washington to meet the prince, declared he would take the matter up through the state department.

"But don't be disturbed," the prince said when the minister expressed his indignation. "We will not declare war over this. It was a mistake and I hope my assailant will not lose his position. I was rescued by my fellow passengers."

The prince said he went ashore at Honolulu from the Tenyo Maru and was stopped by a customs inspector who said that Japanese were not allowed ashore until their papers had been examined.

"He refused to listen to my explanation of who I was, turned a deaf ear to my declaration that I had papers to establish my identity and suddenly attacked me with his fists, of which he made good use. I was wedged in between two women and could not defend myself for fear of hurting them."

The Retort Discourteous.

While a certain Gaylord young man slumbered the other night, he had a most wonderful dream. The next morning he met a young woman on the street and remarked: "I dreamed last night that I proposed to you, and I wonder what this is a sign of?" The young woman, made desperate by his dilly-dally methods, replied: "It's a sign that you have more sense when you are sleep than when you are awake."

Fat People's Summer Dangers.

Over-Fatness May Cause Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It Spoils the Figure, is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome and Shortens Life.

DO YOU WISH TO REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT 1 POUND DAILY?

Proof Treatment FREE

Artist's Illustration showing how my Perfected Treatment Reduces Fat

Note what my Treatment has Done for Others; let it do the same for You.

Mrs. A. A. BRANTLEY, Providence, Ky., writes: "I have now lost 56 pounds. I am recommending your treatment to all I see."

Mrs. FRANCIS HOFF, Beaver Dam, writes: "I am 59 pounds less and cannot praise your treatment enough. It has done me lots of good in health and appearance."

Mrs. W. M. HANLEY, Chicago, writes: "I have lost 40 pounds. I shall always remember you as the best friend for fat women."

Mr. WILLIAM MENZEL, Minnesota, writes: "I have lost 119 pounds. I sleep good and have lots of strength and vigor. My health is good."

Mrs. M. A. LINK, Preston, writes: "Have lost 35 or more pounds. My kidneys seem to be much better, as I do not bloat nearly so bad."

Mrs. WM. H. MART, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "You talk about a happy woman, that is what I am. I was so full of rheumatism I could hardly walk a step. I could not sleep nights. I can thank your treatment for my good health. I weighed 260 pounds. I now weigh 200 and am still losing."

Mrs. GEORGE KYLE, Junction City, writes: "I have reduced 30 pounds. I can go upstairs much easier than I could before. I will gladly recommend your treatment."

Mrs. E. M. MORGAN, Massachusetts, writes: "I have lost 60 to 65 pounds. My waist was 38 inches, abdomen was 42 inches, bust measure was 46 inches. Now my bust measure is 34 inches, waist measure 26 inches, and abdomen measure is 33 inches. No wrinkles, no biliousness or stomach trouble whatever."

SUMMER is BEST SEASON for FAT REDUCTION

Heat Prostration, Sunstroke or Apoplexy, causing quick Death, or followed by Softening of the Brain, Heart Disease, Stomach Cramps, Food Poisoning, Severe Bowel Disorders, General Debility and Complete Lacking of Vital Energy are a few of the serious troubles which are most liable to come upon the fat man or woman during warm, humid weather. Apart from these dangerous disorders, there are numerous lesser yet distressing ailments such as skin rash, chafing, offensive perspiration, nervousness, headache, flatulency, etc. Hot weather is very weakening and depressing for fat people; it is seldom possible to be really contented. It is difficult to work, think, or enjoy one's self. The body becomes even larger, the fat is packed in more tightly than ever around the vital organs and dangerous trouble is thereby stored up for the future. Fat people usually die 10 to 40 years too soon. Reliable statistics of medical authorities and of leading insurance companies prove that over-stout people die much earlier than those who are thin or of normal weight. Obesity (corpulency) is an acknowledged disease. It ruins health, figure, complexion, temper and peace of mind. It never cures itself but becomes worse as the person grows older. I know the merits of my method so well that I will send a proof treatment free. No starvation; You can eat any kind of food or drink any kind of beverage you like. No tiresome exercising. Absolutely no dangerous drugs. Mine is a modern, scientific, successful, guaranteed system. In many cases weight reduction is one pound daily. Correspondence sent confidentially, nobody need know what is reducing your size and improving your appearance unless you choose to tell. Ladies will find mine an unequalled beautifying method; double chin and wrinkles disappear. Weight reduction can be easily maintained as permanent. Remember, you pay nothing for testing packet; it is free to fat people (men or women) for the asking. Sent anywhere. Write today and you will receive by return mail my FREE PROOF TREATMENT, a multitude of Testimonials, and my very interesting BOOK ON OBESITY, showing how to quickly and safely reduce your weight to normal. Address:

DR. F. T. BROUGH, 976 BROUGH BLDG., EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

NOTE.—Dr. Brough is a diplomated, practising physician; licensed and registered by the State of N. Y.; famous to be a reliable, conscientious specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Aug. 21.—Wheat prices at the opening went skyward again. A gain of 2½ was noted in cash and September and 3c in December. Northwest markets were up 4½c for Minneapolis and 2⅞c for Winnipeg. Chicago averaged an advance of 3c. Cables were 3d to 6d higher. News from abroad was the most bullish of recent days. The foreign crop situation was bad, according to cables. Demand for cash wheat was exceptionally strong. There was a rush of buying orders at the opening. Some liquidation was noted on the top prices.

The visible supply increased 2,236,000 bushels. The market remained firm to the close and cash and Sept. were up 2 1-4c, with May up 2 1-2c.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Aug. 21. Close	Aug. 19. Close
Wheat—Open.				
Cash..... 1.57½	1.58	1.56½	1.57¾	1.55
Sept..... 1.58½	1.58¾	1.57	1.58¾	1.56
Dec..... 1.64	1.64	1.62	1.63¾	1.61
May..... 1.69¾	1.70¼	1.69	1.70	1.67½
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	90	90
Sept..... 89½	90	88½	88¾	89
Dec..... 77½	77¼	76	76¾	76¾
May..... 80½	80¾	80¼	80¾	80
Oats—				
Cash.....	....	....	47¼	46¾
Sept..... 48	48	47½	47¾	47⅝
Dec..... 51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¾	51
May..... 55	55	54¾	54¾	54½
Clover Seed—				
Cash .. 9.70	9.70	9.00	9.00	9.85
Oct. .. 9.90	9.80	9.10	9.10	10.00
Dec. .. 9.65	9.65	8.85	8.85	9.85
March .. 9.75	9.75	8.95	8.95	9.95
April .. 9.00	9.00	8.50	8.50	9.50
Rye—				
No. 2...	....	....	1.20	1.18
Alsike—				
Cash ...10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Aug. ...10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Sept. ...10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Timothy—				
Cash ... 2.30	....	....	2.30	2.30
Sept. .. 2.25	....	....	2.25	2.25
Oct. .. 2.37½	....	....	2.27	2.27
Dec. .. 2.35	....	....	2.35	2.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept.... 1.50	1.50¾	1.47⅝	1.50	1.47⅝
Dec..... 1.55	1.55	1.51⅝	1.53¾	1.51¼
May..... 1.58⅝	1.58⅝	1.55⅝	1.57¾	1.55⅛
Corn—				
Sept..... 87¼	87¼	86½	86¼	86⅞
Dec..... 75¾	75¾	73⅝	74⅛	75
May..... 78¼	78⅝	77⅛	77⅝	77⅞
Oats—				
Sept..... 45⅝	45⅝	45	45¼	45
Dec..... 49⅜	49⅜	48¾	48⅝	48½
May..... 53	53	51⅝	52⅜	51¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept. ..27.42	27.50	27.37	27.47	27.45
Oct. ...26.42	26.55	26.50	26.55	26.25
Dec. ...23.50	23.50	23.62	23.75	23.56
Lard—				
Sept. ..13.87	13.92	13.85	13.92	13.82
Oct. ...13.90	13.90	13.82	13.87	13.80
Dec. ...13.25	13.25	13.15	13.20	13.12
Ribs—				
Sept. ..14.47	14.47	14.37	14.40	14.42
Oct. ...14.20	14.22	14.10	14.15	14.15

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.60⅝	1.57¼
Dec.	....	....	1.58⅝	1.54⅝
May	....	....	1.61⅝	1.57⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.61	1.59¼
Dec.	....	....	1.57⅝	1.54¼
May	....	....	1.61	1.57½

'TWAS U. S. MARRIED RUSSIA AND JAPAN

The United States was unconsciously one of the chief forces in bringing about the Russo-Japanese alliance, says a writer in The New Republic. "Just as America was chiefly instrumental in bringing about peace, this country continued to act so as to throw Russia and Japan into each other's arms. Influenced by ambitious designs for our trade expansion, the Taft administration took up cudgels on behalf of China and the Open Door, which was swinging shut even then. The Knox diplomacy thoroughly alarmed the two powers so preponderantly interested in Manchuria, and the broaching of the immatured neutralization scheme put Russia and Japan in a flurry. The revanche in the east, long talked about by both sides, was buried under a common fear, and the railway proposals of our secretary of state served to dissipate the last shreds of distrust keeping Japan from her Slavic neighbor. At once steps were taken to counteract what seemed the impending American encroachments in a territory staked out by Russian and Japanese graves.

"From the failure of the American hand boldly bid by Knox to the overnight avowal of the new alliance, an obscure transitional chapter has to be filled in.

"The loan policy of the powers—in which we were implicated—threatened to keep Russia and Japan on the fringe. This cold-shouldering of the nations so tremendously involved in the fate of China gave reasons for an increasing intimacy. At the same time, it was left for America to give a final push through her abrogation of the treaty with Russia because of passports and the Jews. Seizing upon a common grievance against this country—the rights and movements of citizens abroad—Russia and Japan found an added zest for each other's company."

ARMORED CARS FOR MOVIE DIRECTOR SCENES

William Steiner, who produced The Yellow Menace, has cleverly solved the problem of taking street scenes in crowded sections of the city without arousing the curiosity of the crowd. Heretofore it has been a most difficult matter to stage a realistic bit on a crowded street. Every passerby always stares into the camera and troops of small boys are always the bane of the director's and camera man's lives.

Mr. Steiner's simple expedient was the purchase of a big moving van drawn by a team of horses. The camera man and his equipments are stationed inside the closed van, which has a number of small portholes through which the lens may operate without attracting the attention of people on the street. The idea worked to perfection.

By planting the moving van beside a curb-stone, the director can quietly stage a street scene in which several hundred innocent pedestrians become realistic actors without knowing it. Incidentally, the idea is expected to pay for itself with only a few applications in the saving of fees usually offered people on the street who are needed to help out a scene.

100,000 FLEE HOMES AS QUAKES SHAKE ITALY

Rome, Aug. 18.—A series of earthquake shocks that began with the seismic disturbance that caused heavy damage and several deaths at Rimini is causing heavy losses in all towns for sixty miles south of Rimini on the Adriatic coast. During the last 24 hours, twenty-five shocks have been felt at Ancona alone.

Official reports to the government today state that more than 100,000 men, women and children have fled from their homes and taken to the open fields, fearing that the coast cities are to be destroyed.

Nearly 3,500 women are employed by the French railways, 300 of them acting as stationmasters.

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing price to trade).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 33c; solid pack, 31½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 28c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17½@18c; York State, 20c; brick, 19½@20c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss 32c; imported, 47c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 19½@20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 25c; strictly fresh, 31c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, homegrown, 10c lb.; wax, 11c lb.

New Corn—10c doz.

New Turnips—$1.00 bu.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $2.50 bbl.

Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 30@50c.

Egg Plant—$1.00@1.25.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8c.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$3.50 crate.

Mushrooms—20@25c pound.

Parsley—Homegrown, 20c doz.

Potatoes—$3.50 bbl.

Beets—Per bushel, $1.00.

Pepper Mangoes—Per bushel, $1.25.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 15c dozen; long, per dozen, 15c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Virginia Sweets—$4.50 bbl.

Home-grown Tomatoes—Per bushel basket, $1.00.

Onions—Per pound, 3c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Fruits.

New Apples—75c@$1.50 bu.

Arizona Cantaloupes, $2.75; Turlocks, $2.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.25.

Blackberries—$3.00 24 quarts.

Blue Berries—$4.50 bu.

California Peaches—Per box, $1.25.

Oranges—Cal. Valencias, $4.50@5.00.

Limes—$1.50 per hundred.

Plums, 40c basket.

Pears—$1.25@1.75 bu.

Lemons—California, $8.25.

Watermelons——35@40c.

Homegrown Osage Cantaloupes—Per bu., $1.00.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecan, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½@8c.

Honey—White, case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$6.75.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed hogs—Light, 13c; heavy and rough, 11½@12c.

Calves—16@17c.

Spring Lambs—18@20c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Broilers—20@23c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Ducklings—19c lb.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—14½c.

Fat Bacon—17c.

Lean Bacon—23c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 8 to 10 lbs., 19½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $26.50; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 14½c, luncheon sausage, 18c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 14c; dried beef, inside, 24c; knuckles, 26c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 20c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 30c; Jumbo soft shell crabs, $1.00; medium soft shell crabs, 75c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; live lobsters, 50c; boiled lobsters, 60c; shrimp, $1.50; crab meat, $2.75 gal.

Large clams per 100, $1.50; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimp, $1.50 gallon; New York oysters, 50 quart

Producers' Prices.

The following quotations are the selling prices on the wagon market on South Erie street:

Timothy hay, No. 1, per ton.....$15.00
Timothy hay, No. 2, per ton..... 14.00
Ear corn, per cwt..... 1.10
Oats, old, per bushel..... 42c

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl, $8.25; wheat patents, $8.75@9.00 per bbl.; high family flour, $8.00@8.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, $32.00@33.00; corn meal, $2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $35.00@36.00; old process meal, $38.00@40.00; union grains, $34.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $35.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Baled $14.00@16.00

Straw (buying price)—Timothy, tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., $1.00@1.10; ear corn, $1.25 @1.35 cwt.

Oats—45@48c

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.10@2.20; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Cotton.

New York, Aug. 21.—Cotton futures opened very steady; August, 14.40c bid; October, 14.40c; December, 14.52c; January, 14.57c; March, 14.72c; May none.

The cotton market had an active and rather excited opening this morning owing to the strength in Liverpool and renewed anxiety over drouthy conditions in the southwest. Near months were again relatively firm owing to the comparatively small supply now available in local warehouses and October made a new high record, selling at 14.45c or 26 points net higher, while December advanced to 14.61c and January to 14.68c, or about 20 to 22 points above Saturday's closing figures. Private cables attributed the strength in Liverpool to small offerings and an active demand from the continent and Liverpool, while there was active covering in the local market as well as bull support and trade buying. The advance encountered considerable realizing, however, and after the early jump in prices, fluctuations were somewhat irregular.

Reactions of 25 or more points were followed by renewed strength late in the morning owing to an unfavorable view of the detailed weather reports showing only a very few showers in Texas and rating high temperatures in eastern belt sections. Reports that one of the prominent crop authorities estimated a decrease of 3.8 per cent in condition for the first half of the month may also have contributed to the advance which carried the active months about 25 to 32 points net higher, or October selling at 14.66c and January at 14.72c shortly after midday.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market slow; shipping, $8.25@10.50; butchers, $6.75@9.00; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $5.00@5.75; cows and springers, $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market active and steady; good to choice, $4.50@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; heavy and mixed, $11.15@11.30; yorkers, $10.25@10.35; pigs, $10.25; roughs, $9.75@10.00; stags, $6.50@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,600; market active and steady; lambs, $7.00@11.25; yearlings, $5.50@9.50; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

STOMACH AGONIES DUE TO POISON

Dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy Sweeps Pain Away.

Any time is the right time for a glass of

Coca-Cola

Morning, noon, or night—for a thirst-quencher, or just for a delicious healthful beverage—you will find a new pleasure in every refreshing glass.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

9c

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

SITUATION MUST NEVER COME UP AGAIN, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Aug. 21.—President Wilson yesterday telegraphed George Pope, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, representing 3,700 organizations with 3,000,000 employes, explaining his position on arbitration. His telegram follows:

The White House, Aug. 20, 1916.

Mr. George Pope, President, National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of August 18 and to say in reply that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as anyone, but unfortunately there is no means now in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and failed.

This situation must never be allowed to rise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence, but no means can be found offhand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency.

What I am proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it, rather. It proposes that nothing be conceded except the eight-hour day, to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions or forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts.

This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent basis for arbitration, whether other means than those now available are supplied.

WOODROW WILSON.

This message from the President was in response to the following telegram from Mr. Pope, received at the White House on August 18:

On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons, and utterly dependent upon uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg to at once express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railroad service and to respectfully urge that you will, with all the power of your great office and personality, assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national intercourse.

No just demand can fear such a test, no unfair demand can, or should, survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against attack by employer or employe.

GEORGE POPE.
President National Association of Manufacturers.

TROPICAL STORM HITS GULF COAST

Does Considerable Damage About Corpus Christi; No Lives Believed Lost.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 19.—The tropical storm which struck the extreme south Texas coast, yesterday and last night, inflicting considerable damage in the region between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, passed inland southwest of San Antonio, followed the Rio Grande valley to about Del Rio, and then spent its force on the plains of northern Mexico.

This was the summary given today by Dr. J. L. Cline, head of the local weather bureau, from information available.

Atmospheric conditions resulting from the storm promised a heavy rainfall over the western and southwestern half of the state last night.

Coast Land Damaged.

"There has been considerable damage on the coast, where thousands of acres of land are probably overflowed," said Dr. Cline. "The worst damage is probably in the immediate vicinity of Corpus Christi, as all the telephone and telegraph wires were still down.

One report received here was that Corpus Christi Bay had risen over the causeway connecting the city of Corpus Christi with the mainland.

Small Steamer Sunk.

The only loss of life so far reported was in the sinking in the Gulf of Mexico of the small steamer Pilot Boy, plying between Galveston and Corpus Christi. The vessel carried a crew of 13, only three of whom have as yet been reported saved. These three were washed ashore alive at Port Aranzas, Texas.

The storm played havoc among the army camps in the Brownsville district, practically half of the tents having been blown down and the loss of considerable army equipment was reported. Fully 30,000 National Guardsmen and regular soldiers, it was stated, were sleeping in public buildings in men principally affected were those from Illinois, Iowa and Virginia. Their camps were either destroyed by the wind or flooded with water from a 4½-inch rain. Fear was entertained that immense quantities of army storage and supplies would be ruined.

Other important places isolated by the hurricane included Kingsville, Sinton, Beeville, Harlingen and Alice.

Port Lavaca reported a 60-mile wind with a six-foot rise in the tide, but little damage. One roof of a hotel was blown off and a motion picture theatre destroyed at Porto Connor, but the inhabitants had ample warning and had reached places of safety before the storm struck there.

IRELAND'S POTATO CROP LIKELY TO BE FAILURE

Great Staple Product in Bad Way, U. S. Learns.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Ireland's potato crop, the staple food of the Emerald Isle, and practically the only means of subsistence on some parts of the island, is threatened by adverse conditions, according to confidential government advices. The crop is reported nearly ruined in the Kilkenny district.

In years past the failure of the Irish potato crop has caused tremendous suffering because of the strong reliance the country people place on this staple.

A dredge built in Holland for the government of Uruguay crossed the Atlantic ocean under its own steam.

AMENDED SHIPPING BILL BACK TO HOUSE

Several Changes Made in Measure by Senate.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The administration shipping bill today had entered upon the final stages of enactment. It passed the senate last night by a strict party vote of 38 to 21, and now goes to the house where it already has passed.

Final action on the bill in the senate came after the adoption of several important amendments and the rejection of Senator Borah's proposal to attack the immigration bill to the measure as a rider. The house is expected to concur in the amendments, one of which would give the President power to retaliate in case of foreign discrimination against American shipping. Another would cut the salaries of the proposed government shipping board from $10,000 to $7,500.

The senate rejected Senator Harding's amendment exempting shipping on the Great Lakes from the act because it is drawn to admit foreign built ships to the commerce. The debate prior to the vote was spirited. Senators Nelson and Harding attacked the bill as destructive of lake shipping interest. The vote was 24 to 36, Senators Harding and Pomerene voted for the amendment.

ORDERS EXTENDED INQUIRY INTO COST OF GASOLINE

Washington, Aug. 21.—The federal trade commission, almost ready to report to congress on its findings during months of investigation of the cause of the increased cost of gasoline, today suddenly ordered a further extended investigation of the industry.

Field agents all over the United States were instructed to get all possible information concerning the cost increase from operators and dealers.

No explanations were given for the extension of the investigation.

A WOMAN BLACKSMITH

Many thousands of English women are doing every kind of labor, owing to the absence of their men folk who have joined the army and are fighting on foreign soil.

All the employes of a Peterborough blacksmith having joined the army, and it being impossible to secure any local assistance, the lady of the house, the blacksmith's wife, aids her husband in his work and fits a shoe to a nicety. The photograph shows Mrs. Pogson, wife of the blacksmith, shoeing a horse.

RUSSIAN TROOPS REACH SALONIKA; GREEKS FIGHTING

London, Aug. 22.—The offensive in the Balkans is in full swing with Russian troops arriving in Salonika to fight with the entente forces and Rumania reported about ready to enter the war on the side of the allies.

Landing of Italian troops, who are also to take part in the Balkan operations, is continuing.

An unofficial dispatch also reports Greek troops have been engaged with Bulgarians in the vicinity of Seres.

Athens advices indicate Russian troops have been in the Balkans for more than three weeks, the initial contingent having apparently arrived at Salonika some time previous to July 31, the news having been just released by the entente censorship.

Arrival of the Russians at Salonika, together with yesterday's announcement that Italian troops had landed there, is another indication that the entente allies have decided to concentrate on this front forces sufficient for an important campaign.

Traveled Long Route.

It is only about 850 miles in an air line from Russia to Greece at the nearest point, but Rumania and Bulgaria lie between, and to bridge the distance the Russians were obliged to travel thousands of miles. As the Bosphorus is closed by the Turks they were deprived of the short sea route.

The Russian troops which were sent to France earlier in the war made a journey of approximately 17,500 miles, traveling to Port Dalny, Manchuria, overland, and thence by water via the Suez canal and the Mediterranean.

Since the White Sea is open at this season it is possible the Russians traveled by the Atlantic route and reached Salonika by way of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.

Engagement General.

Today's dispatch regarding developments on the Macedonian front indicate that the engagement is becoming general all along the 150-mile line. Immediately north of Salonika, in the Doiran region, Serbian troops are reported to have captured two forts, while in the heaviest fighting reported, on the left bank of the Struma, the Anglo-French forces are attacking the Bulgarians northwest of Seres.

On the western end of the line the Bulgarians claim notable advances, some of which are conceded. They have pressed southward from Florina, occupying Kastoria and Koritsa.

Rumanians Mobilized.

The Budapest Az Est, which is usually well informed on the Rumanian situation, today prints a dispatch from its Bucharest correspondent saying the agitation for war, which in the last few days has been at fever heat, has suddenly cooled down. It is stated that possibly the end of the mobilization is responsible for the change, if not the serious words uttered in the Hungarian parliament.

The Bucharest dispatch adds that there is no doubt that Premier Bratiano has reached an understanding with the entente, so that further negotiations are unnecessary now for actual participation in the war. Meanwhile the semi-official Rumanian press is savagely attacking the conservative organs which undertook to discuss mobiliaztion and related measures.

More ammunition from France and Russia is asserted to be arriving.

Eight Nations Represented.

There are now troops of eight nationalities aligned against each other in the Macedonian field of operations. On the Teutonic side are the Germans, the Austro-Hungarians and the Bulgarians. Opposing them is an army of more than 700,000 men comprised of British, French, Serbians, Italians and Russians.

The statement is made on good authority that the number of Rumanian troops that can be mobilized exceeds 800,000, and that the army is in the best of condition after long preparation.

After a conference of the French, British, Serbian and Russian commanders at Salonika today it was decided the newly arrived Russian forces should take up positions with the Serbian troops on the southern frontier of Serbia.

The Serbo-Russian force was placed under a combined staff, of which Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is the nominal commander. The Russian General Friedericksz is in actual command.

French and English Press On.

For the moment, at least, operations on the eastern and western fronts are overshadowed by those in the Balkans. The entente offensive, however, is proceeding uninterruptedly on both these fronts. The French have resumed infantry activity along the Somme, capturing trenches near Estrees and Soyecourt, south of the river. They have also made progress north of the stream in the outskirts of Clery, an important objective in their drive for Peronne.

British troops on the Somme front have advanced along a line a half mile long in the region of Pozieres, and have also made an advance near the Leipsic salient, it was officially announced today.

The British troops, the official statement said, are now within 1,000 yards of Thiepval, which has been under heavy artillery fire for more than six weeks.

The Russian army of the Caucasus has gained further ground from the Turks, occupying a considerable territory west of Lake Van.

ONLY WOMAN CAPTAIN IN CONFEDERATE ARMY DEAD

Richmond Dispatch.

Funeral services for Capt. Sally Louisa Tompkins, the only woman who ever received a commission as captain in the Confederate cavalry, took place at the Home for Needy Confederate Women here.

Representatives from the Richmond Blues, Howitzers, Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans and Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy attended, and the military representatives escorted the body to the wharf, where it was placed aboard a steamship to be taken for burial in the old family section in Mathews county. A detail of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, accompanied the body to Mathews. Captain Tompkins was an honorary member of that organization.

Captain Tompkins was 83 years old. She was born at Popular Grove, Mathews county, November 9, 1833, and was the daughter of Christopher and Mrs. Maria Patterson Tompkins.

During the Civil war Captain Tompkins conducted the famous Robertson private hospital in Richmond. When an order was issued closing all private hospitals, she was commissioned captain of cavalry at the request of Jefferson Davis, and allowed to conduct her hospital until the close of the war. The institution was maintained at her own expense while she was in the service of the Confederacy.

Just after the war began Miss Tompkins, with her mother and sisters, was boarding at the Arlington house. About this time the Confederate government, being unable to care for all of the sick and wounded, made a call upon the people to help in the hospital work. Although boarding, she felt it was her duty to take care of at least one soldier, which she did. The late Judge John Robertson heard of her interest in the work, and sent her a message that his family had gone to a farm to remain until the end of the war, and that she was welcome to his house. She took her mother's old cook, and opened the hospital ten days after the first battle of Manassas, and kept it open until June 13, 1865.

PRINCE OF HESSE DIED OF WOUNDS

Kaiser's Nephew Shot in Groin Early in the War Against French.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The circumstances of the death and mysterious disappearance of the body of Prince Maximilien of Hesse, whose relatives invoked the aid of the pope in an effort to obtain this information, are disclosed by a writer in the Petit Parisien.

The writer asserts the prince was shot in the groin during an engagement between a Saxon detachment and an English patrol near Godewaersvelde, in northern France, early in the war.

The prince was found by Trappist monks and taken to their monastery, where he died soon after. The monks were ordered to evacuate the monastery. Father Bernard, visiting the cloister on the following day, found the body of the prince was missing.

Later the prince's family appealed to the pope to obtain information as to the disposition of his body, but without success. The Petit Parisien writer says the body reposes in a humble cemetery in Hazebrouck, that it was kept two days in a house there, was once interred but exhumed at night and finally buried in a coffin costing 30 francs, which were advanced by a poor man out of pity.

Prince Maximilien was 20 years old and the son of the youngest sister of Emperor William of Germany. Previously it has been stated he was fatally wounded in an engagement October 12, 1914, and the body buried in a monastery. He was a sub-lieutenant in an infantry regiment and was a nephew of Alexander Frederick, the landgrave of Hesse, the second and nonreigning branch of the Hesse family.

NOTE THREATENS LIFE OF HUGHES

"We Warned You We'll Get You," Says Note to Presidential Candidate.

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 22—The Long Beach police have made public a letter said to have been received by the secretary of Charles E. Hughes Sunday, in which the life of the Republican candidate for the presidency is threatened. According to the postmark, the letter was mailed in Los Angeles late Saturday. It reads:

"We warned you before you left the supreme bench that you never would sit in the presidential chair, We will get you. Watch out at Santa Ana."

The letter was unsigned.

ON HIS WAY EAST

Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 22.—Charles E. Hughes arrived here this morning for a three hours' stay on his way to Sacramento, where he will make his farewell speech in California tonight.

There are rumors that Mr. Hughes and Governor Johnson may meet in Sacramento today, but no confirmation of it can be secured.

Tonight Mr. Hughes will face east, and begin the journey back to New York.

CANADIAN TROOPS SENT TO SOMME BATTLEFIELD

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—The militia department announced, yesterday, that the Canadian troops at the front have been transferred from the Ypres salient to the Somme. The Canadians have held a position on the Ypres salient for more than a year and on that position they have fought five great battles.

GIRL CRIPPLE GIVES BLOOD TO SAVE PLAGUE SUFFERER

MISS EDITH GUREASKO.

New York, Aug. 17.—Crippled and now wearing braces, a result of infantile paralysis when a child, Miss Edith Gureasko, a pretty 19-year-old Brooklyn girl, has given 10 ounces of her blood in the Willard Parker hospital, to be used in making serum to combat the epidemic now raging.

Physicians are encouraged over the reports of the last few days which show a decline in the epidemic.

CULTURE MAKES SOLDIERS BRAVE

French Scientist Finds Years of Refinement Brings Out Courage.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The discussion of courage as developed by the war and as manifested by individual soldiers under fire has drawn some interesting contributions from Dr. Charles Richet of the French Institute.

Dr. Richet is of the opinion that fear and courage must be considered separately; that the former exists in certain temperaments alongside the latter; that a man may be unable to control the terrifying effect of a dangerous situation upon his physical faculties and yet stand his ground in the face of almost certain death through the exercise of his will. These men he considers the bravest of all.

Cowards Have Fled.

Among the soldiers who hold their ground under murderous fire there are always some who are afraid and others who are not, says Dr. Richet, but all prove their bravery by still being there; the cowards have fled.

Considering the whole war, taking into account the atrocious features that have developed here and there and with all allowance made for occasional weaknesses, Dr. Richet considers that the soldiers have shown heroism that justifies a great deal of pride on the part of the present generation, in spite of the belief that seemed to prevail before the great conflict that intellectual development, with progress in science, letters and arts, while ennobling the mind, had diminished personal courage.

Most Refined are Bravest.

The question was frequently discussed as to whether the delicate and subtle culture of later years was not going to produce a tame spirited and effeminate generation, preferring well being to arduous effort and incapable of comprehending the beauty of sacrifice. It is exactly the contrary that has been demonstrated, according to Dr. Richet; the most cultivated and refined of the young men of France and Great Britain have been those who have shown the greatest bravery. Students of the Sorbonne and other French universities, students of Eton, Oxford and Cambridge set the example.

These are the men, Dr. Richet says, who have shown most courage in its simplest form; that is to say, by supreme contempt for death, and that contempt, he concludes, is not the result of philosophical reflection, but is simply the spontaneous manifestations of inherent bravery.

Never Such Abnegation.

Never, even among the heroes of antiquity, in the times of Leonidas, Spartacus, or Hannibal, according to Dr. Richet, was there shown so much of this kind of abnegation and so much tranquil self-sacrifice—supreme courage—as in the present conflict.

As to the men who are naturally brave and take supreme risks without requiring an effort of the will to overcome fear, Dr. Richet gives different reasons, the first of which is that some of them do not believe in danger; they imagine that they are invulnerable—that they have a lucky star; they are surrounded by a sort of optimistic fatality that gives them a feeling of security. In other cases these naturally brave men, even when they believe in danger, are not intimidated by it because they have in their own minds already made the sacrifice of their life; once that conclusion reached—to die or to be wounded is something that does not torment them.

Other Impelling Influences.

Others, and perhaps the great majority, are neither those that are indifferent to death nor those who believe in their lucky star; they are men who see before them other more powerful images than that of death, such as the fatherland, sense of duty, of honor, renown of the regiment, ambition to earn praise or promotion, pride at being admired by one's comrades, and shame at being taken for a coward.

In nearly all these cases the idea of death and danger disappears and the soldier is brave without effort. He forgets every risk that he is taking in the presence of the image that he has in his mind.

The number of these naturally brave men is notably larger in daylight and in the presence of commanding officers and comrades than at night on sentry duty or on solitary mission that no witness will be able to recount. Men who acquit themselves on such missions without flinching, Dr. Richet considers the bravest of all.

JAMES SELIGMAN, THE BANKER, DIES AT 93

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 21.—James Seligman, of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, of New York, died here yesterday. He was 93 years of age.

RAILWAY HEADS PLAN A COUNTER PEACE PROPOSAL

Want President to Promise a Definite Federal Inquiry if They Agree to 8-Hour Day.

Washington, Aug. 22.—While the railroad executives were working today on a counter proposal to President Wilson's plan for averting the threatened railway strike, the cabinet went over the situation fully. Confidence was expressed by members that in the end the railroads would accept the President's plan.

What assurances the cabinet had to go on for such a conclusion were not disclosed.

Cabinet members agreed it was not feasible to hurry the railroad executives into a decision, as they had many things to consider.

Counter Proposal Next Step.

The counter proposal is expected to be the next step.

The big group of railroad presidents delegated to a committee formulation of the statement of facts upon which they would consider the impending crisis. The committee was given no authority to formulate a counter proposal to President Wilson, or to definitely recommend acceptance or rejection of the President's demands. Headed by Hale Holden, president of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy, the committee was named, it was announced, for "general consideration of the questions involved."

The committee went to work at once and while the executives generally threshed over various mooted points the eight men sought to weed out of the situation all irrelevant and unimportant details.

The committee will lay before the railroad executives a statement of the conditions which must be met.

Executives Issue Statement.

In anticipating the appointment of a committee, the railroad executives issued the following statement:

"Mr. Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, as spokesman for the railroad executives who are conferring with President Wilson on the railroad wage problem, announced this morning that a committee from the three score executives now in Washington has been named for the general consideration of the questions involved.

"The members of the committee are: Hale Holden, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania railroad; Fairfax Harrison, Southern railway; R. S. Lovett, Union Pacific; E. P. Ripley, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway; Alfred H. Smith, New York Central railroad; Frank Trumbull, Chesapeake & Ohio; Daniel Willard, Baltimore & Ohio.

"The committee is in continuous session considering the situation, but it is understood that no conclusions have yet been reached."

Counsel Board of Directors.

While the subcommittee was working the executives got in touch with their boards of directors. It was understood that a reply might be ready for President Wilson tonight or tomorrow morning. In administration circles it was said there was hope for a settlement. The exact nature of the proposal to be submitted to President Wilson was not revealed but from the fact that the executives were in communication with their boards of directors the conclusion was drawn that it concerned the concession of the 8-hour day. One suggestion understood to be under consideration was the submission of the collateral issues to the interstate commerce commission or a provision for making permanent the commission of investigation suggested by President Wilson. The brotherhood meeting did nothing and adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

It was apparent at the outset that the railroad executives would not be able to agree to accept President Wilson's proposal without modification. As soon as this was determined the executives settled down to formulate a counter proposition, which, while modifying the President's demands to some extent, would meet the spirit of the proposal which has already been accepted by the representatives of the four brotherhoods.

Some in Fighting Mood.

One group of railroad executives, led by the Old Guard of railroading, was in fighting mood. They embraced such men as E. P. Ripley, dean of the executives, a 71-year-old veteran of the railroad wars of the days of Harriman and the Goulds. Grim, sour and bitter, the vigorous old Sante Fe president formed the center of a group who insisted that the time had come to fight to determine who was to run the railroads of the country. They were for an out and out refusal of any settlement which did not put all of the demands of the men into the hands of an impartial board for arbitration.

On the other hand, a small group of "pacifists" favored accepting the President's demands as they stand, and depending upon time to show the futility of an effort to force an eight-hour day in train service. They proposed that the railroads agree to the President's proposals and then demonstrate that the plan would not work. This group gained strength as the conferences proceeded.

Demand Promise From Wilson.

One counter proposition which met with some favor with the executives would call upon the President to give definite assurance that after the railroads agree to accept the eight-hour day, there will be forthcoming a legal bona fide government agency to determine the collarteral questions in dispute. The Presidents proposal simply sets forth that he will seek a commission from congress for this work, but the executives want some more definite promise. Both pacifists and belligerents in the conferences were in favor of this plan if nothing further could be secured.

The presidents yesterday heard from Mr. Wilson at the White House a strong personal plea to avoid a tie-up at a time when, he said, "every ounce of American energy has to be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation which will emerge out of the European war."

A statement issued by the railroad executives said it was impossible to believe public opinion would favor giving up the principle of arbitration and the granting of $50,000,000 increased wages to one-seventh of all railway employes who belong to the union brotherhoods "without a hearing before a public tribunal."

Petitions bearing signatures of 80,000 employes not members of the brotherhoods protesting against a strike were on file at the White House today.

BIRD STAYS BY NEST IN GREAT BOMBARDMENT.

London, Aug. 18.—A British staff officer writes:

A blackbird's nest, with three young birds in it, was found in the ruins of a village which had been captured by us some days previous.

"This particular village is situated practically right on the old German front line, and thus the old bird must have sat on its nest during the whole of the preliminary bombardment and the subsequent terrific fighting. Everything around the nest was smashed to atoms."

OPPOSE RAIL RATE INCREASE IN THE WEST

Washington, Aug. 18.—The proposed increases in freight rates from the east to the Pacific coast, which the railroads plan to put into effect September 1, in accordance with the decision in the intermountain rate case, are without justification, Joseph M. Teal of Portland, Ore., declared yesterday before the interstate commerce commission. If the rates are allowed to stand, he declared, they would give the railroads earnings altogether out of proportion with the earnings realized in other parts of the country.

Senate Lures Robert Bacon.

New York, Aug. 18.—Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, yesterday announced his candidacy for the nomination for United States senator from New York state in the coming Republican primaries.

BASEBALL

Nine clubs have a chance for the world's championship at the present stage of the pennant races in both the big leagues. The teams are Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston in the National League, and Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and New York in the American League. During the past week the American League race tightened, with Boston retaining the lead by a slightly greater margin than at the beginning of the week. The New York Yankees had the best record of the week, winning five out of six games played. St. Louis failed to keep up their previous good gait, while Cleveland lost every game played with New York. In the National, Brooklyn won four out of six games, and Philadelphia won all five of their games, while Boston dropped three out of four. Kansas City and Louisville were tied for the lead in the American Association, at the close of the week, while Buffalo has a slight lead over Providence in the International.

American League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	66	47	.584	St. Louis	62	54	.534
Chicago	65	51	.560	New York	60	53	.531
Cleveland	62	52	.544	Washington	54	58	.482
Detroit	61	54	.538	Philadelphia	23	86	.211

National League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	67	39	.632	Pittsburgh	47	58	.448
Philadelphia	63	42	.600	Chicago	50	62	.446
Boston	60	42	.588	St. Louis	50	64	.438
New York	53	54	.495	Cincinnati	43	72	.374

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas City	70	51	.578	TOLEDO	59	59	.500
Louisville	70	51	.578	Minneapolis	60	62	.488
Indianapolis	67	54	.558	Columbus	48	60	.411
St. Paul	62	56	.525	Milwaukee	43	77	.359

International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	62	47	.569	Montreal	54	52	.509
Providence	60	48	.556	Richmond	52	54	.491
Baltimore	56	53	.514	Rochester	45	59	.433
Toronto	54	52	.509	Newark	45	63	.417

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Live, wide-awake salesman wanted by nationally-known men's clothing house specializing in made-to-measure suits and overcoats at $11 and up. Turn your spare time into $12 or more weekly. Previous experience unnecessary. Start now. Write Goodlow's, 80-G, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Motormen, conductors. $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Women to start dressmaking-designing business in their own homes; $20 to $60 week easily earned. Earn while learning easily at home. Write immediately for free sample lessons from our dressmaking dress designing course. Franklin Institute, Dressmaker, O-7, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted — Men and women everywhere; U. S. government. Life jobs; $75.00 month. Steady work; short hours. Many appointments during summer and fall. "Pull" unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.

Were you ever offered a grocery store? Our proposition is better. Let us tell you how you can handle flour, canned goods, provisions—an entire line of groceries, as well as paints, roofing, stock foods, automobile and machinery oils and greases. No rent to pay, no investment in stock. Large orders taken from samples. Goods of guaranteed and proven quality. Selling experience not necessary. Very profitable work for "workers." Address R. S. Hill, President, Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago. Reference: Any bank or express company.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug general store trade can do big business with our new five pocket slide line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

Have 4,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 414 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FARM LANDS.

Free—320 acre Montana Homesteads. Circular free. Information Bureau, 83, Boulder, Mont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old False Teeth. We pay to $5 a set. Also buy bridgework. Mail, Herwitz Bros., Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Books free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Inventions wanted. Your ideas may bring wealth. Send sketch for free advice. Patents secured through our credit system advertised free in Popular Mechanics' Magazine. Book free. Waters Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

Every home on farm, in small town or suburb needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp; five times as bright as electric. Tested and recommended by government and 34 leading universities. Awarded gold medal. One farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks. Hundreds with rigs or autos earning $100 to $300 per month. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED; WE FURNISH GOODS ON TIME to reliable men. Write quick for sample lamp for free trial, distributor's proposition and secure appointment in exclusive territory. MANTLE LAMP CO., 643 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash. D. C.

Large manufacturer wants represent-atives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

Women make money introducing Priscilla fabrics, hosiery, underwear, dresses in spare time; beautiful samples furnished. Pitcharles Co., Dept. 136, Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE— FARMS

For Sale—My 320-acre farm in eastern Montana; 260 under plow; four-roomed house, two barns, 4,000 bushel granary, pump house over well and windmill, 250 bbl. cistern, root house 14x14 ft.; on rural mail route; four miles from good railroad town. Price $30 per acre. B. C. Baldwin, Carlyle, Montana.

You can do better on a southern farm. Send for a year's subscription free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low-priced land and southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

For Sale—400-A., Graves Co., Ky., highly cultivated; other farms. C. E. Barag, Hickman, Ky.

For Sale—Choice Indiana Farms. Free list. F. B. Hoffman, Plymouth, Ind.

PAPERS PREPARED.

Speeches, lectures, essays, papers prepared; any subject. Research work. Expert. Prompt service; 500 words, $1. Write Literary Bureau, 200, Hanibal, Mo.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

MISSOURI FARM LANDS.

OWNER OF SUCCESSFUL HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE 1,000-ACRE ORCHARD AND FARM WILL SELL

20-Acre Farm for Only $300

ON TERMS OF $10.00 CASH and $5.00 MONTHLY, WITHOUT INTEREST OR TAXES.

I am having splendid success with my 1,000-acre orchard and farm in Southeast Missouri. Have 100 acres in peaches, 150 in apples, 6 in grapes, 8 in strawberries, 4 in blackberries, 4 in raspberries and 150 in vegetables, grains and grasses. The balance will be planted to grapes and fruit trees next spring. The peaches have been running over $100 per acre, berries and grapes $300, tomatoes $100 ($10 per ton at the canning factory), etc. Apples just coming into bearing.

I have a large amount of land surrounding my 1,000-acre orchard and farm, much more than I will ever be able to get under cultivation myself, and will sell 10 to 20 acre tracts at $300, on terms of $10.00 cash and $5.00 monthly, without interest or taxes.

FARMS FREE TO LIMITED NUMBER.

For a limited number of persons I have an arrangement whereby they can obtain a farm tract free.

My location is in Southeast Missouri, midway between the Ozarks and the lowlands, elevation above sea level about 550 feet.

Before offering any of my land for sale I went to the authorities of the seven nearby states having the so-called "Blue Sky" laws and asked them to pass on the printed matter I had prepared and to send their expert land men to inspect my orchard, farm and land offered. After doing this, and also investigating my finacial responsibility and past business record, they quickly granted permission to sell my land in their states.

A few acres here, properly looked after, will bring you a splendid income, besides providing the best of everything for your own use. $100 to $800 clear profit per acre can be made. Fruits, berries, vegetable, grains and grasses will produce these results. A single orchard can be made to pay $12 clear profit every month. $100 will build you a cozy, comfortable home in our mild climate that will seem like a little palace compared with the ordinary, crowded, brick-bound city flat.

With a few chickens, pigs and a cow, fruits, berries, vegetables and a little meadow to start with, your health, wealth and happiness come into your own hands. You are boss of all, with room to grow, and no one is big enough to come in and give you orders. We have good schools, churches, rural free delivery and mutual rural telephone lines and good towns.

FREE RAILWAY FARE

to purchasers; 90 days' time to visit land and make your selection; money back after one year if dissatisfied; payments stop in case of death; money loaned for improvements; perfect title; immediate possession.

GET THIS FREE BOOK TODAY.

I have made about 50 kodak views in and around the big orchard and farm and on the land I am offering, and have had them reproduced in a 161-page pamphlet, in which also I have placed all the information to be obtained regarding the topography, soil, climate, water, rainfall, healthfulness, productivity, products, and about everything you want to know; also 50 letters from men in Toledo and nearby towns who have gone down to look and who have bought. I'll gladly send you a copy if you will call, write or telephone.

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M-149 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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If you live in the country or town under 10,000, you can become the owner of this new 1917 Overland without cost, as a reward for a few weeks' spare time work in your own community. Write today. C. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. St. Paul, Minn.

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15 states, $10 to $50 an acre; stock, tools and crops often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Jobs Thousands of good jobs open this year in the Government Service. My FREE Book E. K. 1032 tells how to get one. Write today Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. **Open**

Bread Price Increased.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 16.—Six-cent bread today replaced the nickel loaf in the bakeries of this city, due to the increased cost of [illegible]